REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

[illegible] 7,09 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible]

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] not less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion [illegible] per Line.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special terms may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of five or fewer lines [illegible] Wanted or [illegible] Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... 0-5 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible] rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made [illegible].

All Advertisements are Charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences [illegible] Rupees 2.

ALL CHEQUES, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION [illegible] THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship [illegible] Commander [illegible] will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, at 2 P.M.

October 1874. [illegible] October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Arrive CALCUTTA [illegible]

Cargo for Singapore and China can be [illegible] by the steamers on this line [illegible] Galle to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BRITISH [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, [illegible] ber 1874, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrive BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will [illegible] despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [illegible] every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "CALCUTTA," 868 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 1 P.M.

The s.s. [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "INDIA," 1,000 Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander J. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd October 1874 at 12 [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, Via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all [illegible])

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Children under 3 years, free of charge; [illegible] under ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For [illegible] information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GHONOGNA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c. carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

[illegible]

And as heretofore [illegible] the G. I. P. [illegible] B. B. and C. I. [illegible]

[illegible] may be painted [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers will be despatched [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] September 26th, to Southampton

[illegible] 12th, to Southampton

[illegible] 13th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only [illegible] Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers for Ancona and Venice are carried by [illegible] forwarded from Suez to [illegible]

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to [illegible] the day of the steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

The Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible]

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the above ports of call:—Venice, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible]th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,173 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd October.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

[illegible] Bales Grey Shirtings, 7½ and 9 lbs. 45 inches
5 Cases Turkey Red Cloth, 21 by 14
3 ditto White Ground Prints, 25 yards
[illegible] ditto Col red Calico
10 Bales Printing Papers, 40 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Dorabjee Sapoorjee Suklatwalla.

D. B. & Co.—D. C.—19 12-3 Cases Cochineals.

On account of the Underwriters—

E—NYPPRSI—[illegible]—1 Case 20 bundles damaged Punjum Silk.

KY—EN & Co—FFPPSI—41—1 Case 11 bundles damaged Punjum Silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 24 Shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 P.M. precisely Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from the Directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at (the old Offices) [illegible] Street, Fort, [illegible] shares of the aforesaid Company of [illegible] each fully paid up.

Deposit in cash of [illegible] at the time of sale and the balance of purchase money within eight (8) days from the date thereof will have to be paid to the Secretary of the said Company.

Scrips for the shares will be issued to the purchaser or purchasers on his or their executing the memo. and articles of Association which will lie at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, for signature.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of a Spinning and Weaving Mill near the Arthur Bunder a quantity of Building Materials, consisting of Teakwood Gate Doors, [illegible], and Windows, Old Lead, Iron, &c., &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder [illegible] Teak Timber, ex Glasgow.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay New Mills Company, Limited, a quantity of superior [illegible] suitable for many articles of work, and in lots to [illegible] the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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North-West Dak Company.
[illegible] and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Hire for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel, Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egatpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	[illegible] Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or those arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 11 years' experience, and at present holding a Situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, in GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from and after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest References given. Apply to "B. A., L.C.E." Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 2nd October 1874, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
JOHN JARDINE,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 23rd September 1874.

A TREAT.

JUST RECEIVED, a few BARRELS of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, KIDNEY and RED JACKETS.

Also a fresh supply of REAL MOCHA COFFEE. To be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

1 Breech-loading Double-barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. [illegible] colt; 2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Lipping and [illegible]. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia

FAMILY HERALD.

Vol. XXXII., price 4s. 6d. The Second Half-Yearly Volume. It may be had (at a small percentage over the published price) by Order of all Booksellers.

The *Bookseller*, speaking of Volume XXXI., says:—"This popular magazine is now for the first time issued in half-yearly volumes. With its wealth of fiction, poetry, scientific information, correspondence, and useful family reading, the [illegible] just published in handsome cloth binding, is much more handy than any of its predecessors, while in every respect as useful and attractive. The *Family Herald*, one of the earliest of the cheap periodicals, retains all its old characteristics, and now, in the thirty-first year of its healthy life, thoroughly justifies its claim to be considered a 'Domestic Magazine of useful information and Amusement.'"

FAMILY HERALD, Vol. XXXII.,

A New Ready.

The *Publishers' Circular* says:—"Everybody's old friend, the *Family Herald*, which has been praised by the Press universally and has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, from the sober and learned *British Quarterly* to the learned and lively *Saturday Review*, has, after thirty years, taken upon itself the only improvement its friends would desire; it has not turned over a new leaf, nor added a new feature, such a course not being demanded; but it has split its ponderous yearly volume in half, and now issues a handsome, light, attractive-looking half-yearly, which is easy to carry, and yet full of reading."

Now Ready, handsomely bound in imitation Russia

FAMILY HERALD.

Vol. XXXII., price 4s. 6d.

London: William Stevens, 421, Strand, W. C.

And may be had (at a small percentage over the published price) by Order of all Booksellers.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA [illegible] to those which are incorporated in [illegible]

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PSALTER now in use at the CATHEDRAL can be obtained at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Cathedral Vestry. Price Re. 1-12.

SIG. INZOLI'S CONCERT.—There will be a PRACTICE at the TOWN HALL at 5 P.M. LADIES and GENTLEMEN will oblige by attending.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN who knows COTTON and understands GUZERATTEE. Address [illegible], care of the Gazette.

WANTED, a STEADY MAN acquainted with STEVEDORING, one possessing a little Capital preferred, as the Advertiser would have no objection to his becoming a Partner in the business. Apply to "A. B." care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN, who is accustomed to Horses all his life, is desirous of OBTAINING an EMPLOYMENT as COACHMAN or in charge of a Stud. Apply to "B. C." care of the Office.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

PETROLEUM LAMPS! LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Fongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates,
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with BOARD, for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in a Private House, by the Day or Month. Address "W. X.," care of this Paper.

Byculla, 22nd September 1874.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritimes and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified, that under instructions from Government the AMRAOTI (STATE) RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and from the 1st OCTOBER NEXT, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Amraoti and the Budnera Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant, and on and after the 1st proximo, all Notices as to Local and Through Booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic, will, as far as they relate to the Line between Budnera and Amraoti, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, at SURAT, up to 5 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS.

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works with Materials and also without Materials, should be given except in the case of Wood Works, for which rates are to be given inclusive of Materials.

Each Tender should have the words "Tender for Mill Buildings" written on its cover and should accompany a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign any reason for the rejection thereof.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Forms of Tender, Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and conditions of Contract furnished by the Undersigned, at the Office of the Company in Surat, and by Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Esquire, Civil Engineer, 7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rs. [illegible] per set.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at its Registered Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1874.

2—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation.

3—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration; and to consider any such business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

AFTER the business of the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING is over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, viz.

That the following words be added to Section X. of Clause 9 of the Company's Articles of Association.

"Provided that in times of difficulty and distress, owing to scarcity of rain, damages caused by exceptionally high tides, Cyclones, or other causes, it shall if found necessary be lawful for the Directors to make special advances to the Ryots even and above the usual advances, such special advances in no case to exceed the sum of Rs. [illegible] to any one year and to be charged to a separate account in the Books of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th September 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and reinsurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... ,,	2,000,000
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A. C. GUMPERT,

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

			Rs.	
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	...	30 per doz.	qts.
	Laubenheimer	...	13	,,
	Steinwein	...	20	,,
	Liebfraumilch	...	25	,,
CLARETS—	Chateau de Franck	...	9	,,
	Chateau L[illegible]	...	14	,,
	Chateau Lafitte	...	25	,,
	Vieux Clarets	...	15	,,
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE	[illegible] doz. Quarts, in [illegible]			
Do.	[illegible]			
CHAMPAGNE [illegible]				

VOLKART BROTHERS,
[illegible] Row, Fort.

Bombay, 21st January 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy, Surats dull and drooping, but with the exception of Good Fair Ginned Broach spot quotations were apparently unaltered. Arrivals, however, continue to show a downward tendency, Mid Uplands, November-December shipment, being given at 7⅝d., a further decline of 1/16d. per lb.

This morning's market opened dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 13,000. Yesterday's receipts at the American ports were 6,000 bales, and the stocks were given at 117,000, an increase of 7,000 bales since Friday. In New York, Mid Uplands has fallen a ¼ cent, viz., to 16¼ cents, while futures are ⅛ cent per lb. lower.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue remarkably quiet at unchanged prices, and it is evident that there at least the reports of a small American Cotton crop found but slight favour. Manchester people of course are generally supposed to favour large crop views, but not to their own disadvantage, and it has been very noticeable that the late rise of ½d per lb. in the raw staple met with no response in goods. This with the course of the American markets is sufficient evidence of the actual value attached to recent estimates by the people most nearly affected by anything of the kind, the growers on one side and the buyers on the other, and should form an important element in any calculation of future prospects.

Coffee still continues the only article of general produce showing any movement, the market being strong with a further advance of 6d. per cwt.

Consols this morning opened at 92¼; French Rentes at 99¾; Bar Silver at 57⅛d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE business re opened to-day with considerable irregularity. There is still little or nothing in the shape of private paper offering, but the Banks continue apparently willing sellers, and rates are consequently firmly supported. There is still little to induce an expectation of higher figures in the actual business of the port, but it is of course difficult to say how far we may be affected by other places, and at the moment the firmer feeling apparent is said to be owing to heavy drawings from China; for the next month or so, however, the market seems likely to tend more in favour of sellers than remitters of bills. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 10 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s 10 ¼d.	,,
Credits	6 ,,	1s 10 9-16d.	,,
Documents	6 ,,	1s 10 9-16d. to 5-8d.	,,

In demand bills on Calcutta some business has been done at 1/16 premium; the 60 days' rate is still ¼ discount. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no enquiry and quotations are almost entirely nominal, say—Fours Rs. 103¼; Fours and a half Rs. 104⅛; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 19th instant shows the following alterations, viz:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	6,34,896
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,,	60,830
Deposits	Dec.	,,	15,79,329
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	1,82,271
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	79,718
Loans	Inc.	,,	3,40,215
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	73,977
Cash Balances with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,13,202
Cash Balance	Dec.	,,	10,53,354

The SHARE MARKET opened with a firm feeling and a considerable business doing in Land and Spinning and Weaving shares at a slight general advance in values, but other descriptions of scrip were quiet and unaltered.

COTTON continues remarkably dull, but without change in value. Some small purchases have been reported yesterday and to-day, but there is really no demand. Receipts from up-country are insignificant, only 750 bales for the past five days.

FREIGHTS by steam are very quiet at £1-17-6 to £2; by sail, no quotation.

In PIECE GOODS there is almost nothing doing either in the bazaar or from first hands, and quotations are purely nominal.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
37,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,424
40,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	497½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
41,000	125	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400
40,000	200	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	124
15,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	15p*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
1,600	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,125
[illegible]	2,000	all	...	[illegible] M. & P. C.	2,100
800	1,000	all	10p.c	Bombay United	1,000
1,600	750	375	...	Broach Mills	250
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,110
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	10 p.c	Dharamsey Spinning	1,800
1,000	1,250	all	12p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,535
1,500	1,000	all	11p.c	Great Eastern	1,450
400	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,750
454	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,615
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,280
800	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,115
850	1,000	850	65p.c*	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,505
400	1,000	all	20p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,555
4,000	625	all	310*	Oriental	850
650	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	250
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	100p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
800	1,000	200	...	Do. do. 1/4 share	310

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,300
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	135
750	1,000	1,000	20p.c	Mazagon Land	1,000
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	320

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	18-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	215
	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	125
	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,810
	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 19th September, compared with the statement issued on 12th September:—

LIABILITIES.	12th Sept. Rs.	19th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. due paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,, 12,40,875		
Do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share ... ,, 2,47,575	74,88,425	74,88,450
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	60,07,961	68,42,859
Do. do. do. at Branches	14,27,022	11,87,852
Other Deposits	1,32,40,917	1,30,79,588
Post Bills	21,802	19,269
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,90,148	5,97,438
Rs.	3,05,36,450	3,00,55,926
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	50,97,959	39,15,608
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	12,06,070	12,16,352
Loans, on Security of do. do.	33,10,851	35,60,098
Current Accounts, overdrawn	49,778	19,754
Bills Discounted	1,02,15,018	1,02,85,395
Stamps	5,342	5,102
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,05,675		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,90,675	3,90,675
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,01,432	7,14,634
Cash and Currency Notes	1,00,08,021	[illegible]
Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th September 1874.

Open 429½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	19,786	0	0
Merchandise	17,430	0	0
Electric Telegraph	398	0	0
Total Rs.	47,614	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1873.

Open 4[illegible] Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,094	0	0
Merchandise	27,478	0	0
[illegible]	474	0	0
Electric Telegraph	391	0	0
Total Rs.	74,440	0	0
Decrease Rs.	26,826	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TRIBUNE, 1,122 tons, Captain G. M. Rayfield, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Rangoon with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to —

THE BRITISH BARQUE SAPPHO, 707 tons, Captain G. Hughes, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool 2nd June with a cargo of 953 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH SHIP VICKSBURGH, 999 tons, Captain A. Webster, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool 6th June with a cargo of 1,358 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAM SHIP DELHI, 2,178 tons, Commander George Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez 11th September with H. M.'s Overland Mails, passengers and the following cargo—32 boxes syce, 4 boxes specie, 7 boxes saffron, 1 box shawls, 2 packages cochineal, 476 packages cotton piece goods, 6 cases umbrellas, 7 cases boots, 124 packages twist, 218 packages merchandise, she brought some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Tribune	Rayfield	Rangoon, Aug 1.
	Vicksburgh	Webster	Liverpool, June 6.
	Sappho	Hughes	Liverpool, June 2.
23	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, Sept 11.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Arcot, for Coast, Calcutta & China.
Steamer Penang, for Kurrachee, Kattywar & Coast.
Barque Fairy, for London via Tuticorin.
Barque Day Dream, for Hodeida & Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
19	Queen Anne (s)	Butler	London, Aug 15.
	Orchis (s)	Lucas	Liverpool, Aug 9.
	[illegible]	Mathewson	Akyab, Sept 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
19	City of Oxford (s)		
	Baghdad (s)		
	Madras (s)		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Oriental (s)		Rangoon.
21	Medusa		Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
June 1 Deerhound, ss, Cassini, from Sea.
Aug 6 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elten, from Perim.
14 Glenlyon, ship, Baskin, from Cardiff.
23 Royal Visitor, ship, Roberts, from Cardiff.
29 Albula, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Sept. 4 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
5 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
5 Persia, ss, Merello, from Genova.
5 Ansgarius, ss, Konnman, from Calcutta.
9 Persia, ship, Duncan, from Shields.
10 Satara, ss, Day, from Calcutta.
10 Morning Star, ship, Mellen, from Newcastle.
10 India, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
11 French Empire, ship, Thompkons, from Shields.
11 Ducouedic Fch. G. Bt. Pentcalenge, from Bourbon.
12 Irrawaddy, ss, Bourdon, from Marseilles.
12 Sumatra, ss, Christian, from Bombay.
13 Amboto, ss, Alvarez, from Manilla.
13 Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
14 St. George, ss, Harwood, from Calcutta.
14 Samcas, Dutch G. B., Van Ryn, from Rohoedam.
14 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Shanghai.
15 St. Pierre, Bq. Salisberry, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
9 Persia, ss, Merello, to Bombay.
11 Deerhound, ss, Cassini, to Zanzibar.
11 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
11 Ansgarius, ss, Konnman, to Trieste.
11 Satara, ss, Day, to London.
11 India, ss, Dodero, to Genova.
12 Glenlyon, ship, Baskin, to Rangoon.
12 Irrawaddy, ss, Bourdon, to China.
13 Sumatra, ss, Christian, to Suez.
14 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, to Mauritius.
14 Ducouedic Fch. G. Bt. Pentcalenge, to Toulon.
14 Amboto, ss, Alvarez, to London.
14 St. George, ss, Harwood, to London.
14 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elten, from Perim.
Royal Visitor, ship, Roberts, from Cardiff.
Albula, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Persia, ship, Duncan, from Shields.
Morning Star, ship, Mellen, from Newcastle.
French Empire, ship, Thompkons, from Shields.
Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
Samcas, Dutch G. B., Van Ryn, Rohoedam.
Pierre, Bq. Salisberry, from Mauritius.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23rd September, 9 A.M.—Mail steamer Pera from Bombay arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel s, 555 cwts. myrabollams, Essabhoy Ahmed; 590 cwts. wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co; 45 bales wool, Cowerjee Nursee; 25 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 25 bales wool, and 1 bale cotton, Premjee Poyraj; 150 bales cotton, Sobhundass Damodhur; 150 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, 20 bales cutch, Ebram Noordin and Co.

Paracamer s, 110 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Govindjee; 62 bales wool, 147 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 87 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 59 bales cotton, Nursee Kheemjee; 20 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi; 40 bales cotton, H. Maneckram; 98 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 48 bales wool, Nanjee Phanjee; 17 bales wool, Rajabally Ally Roja.

FOR LONDON.

Fairy—159 cwts coir yarn, Mowjee Dayal; 250 cwts. myrabollams, Poonja Nursey; 151 cwts. malsee, Meorjee.

Indus s, 10 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 190 cwts. myrabollams, Dawoodbhoy Hasson; 5 bales silk, Dyal Rattonsey; 42 bags coffee and 50 cases cheroots, P. and O. S. N. Co; 3 boxes shawls, Hajee Hussoon Hajee Adam; 12 cases cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Cassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 1,000 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 875 cwts. wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s, 995 bales cotton, 50 bags coffee P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nizam s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s, 50 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 45 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd September, 4 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-west, thermometer 73, barometer 29·95, rainfall 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd September, 10-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west west, thermometer maximum 78, minimum 72, wet bulb 75, barometer 29·71, rainfall 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·83.

VIZAGAPATAM, 23rd September, 5-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west mild, thermometer 77, rainfall 81 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 23rd September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd September, 2 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd September, 9-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—23RD SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd September, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 minutes.

Via Suez, 23rd September, 1-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 56 minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd September, 5-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 26 minutes.

Via Suez, 22nd September, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 23rd September, 4-55 P.M. Time in transit 6 hours 38 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd September is as follows:—

	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	0	58	0	2
,, Galle	1	31	0	58
,, Kurrachee	2	54	0	8
,, Madras	0	51	0	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

FROM October next the tea ration issued to British troops will consist of Indian tea only; and no further issue of China tea will be made after the stock at present held by the Commissariat Department is exhausted, and which will, in the meantime, be accepted in the proportion hitherto existing.

THE following is to be added as paragraph 319 A, Bengal Army regulations:—Officers commanding regiments of British Cavalry and batteries of Royal Artillery, are to submit to the Adjutant General's Office at Simla on the 1st of May of each year, reports in duplicate on the merits of the remounts received during the previous year, with their opinion on the qualities of the several breeds received both for draught and for saddle.

THE Government of India having directed certain regiments of the Native Army to be equipped with Snider rifles, all corps on receiving official intimation, that they are to be so equipped, will immediately send their armourer mistry, at the public expense, to the nearest arsenal, to be thoroughly instructed in the repair, care, mechanism, marking by engraving, and browning of these arms. They will also indent at once for a new equipment of Snider rifles, and arrange, under the operation of General Order 62 of 1873, for the return into store of their muzzle-loaders, with the exception of ten interchangeables, which will be retained in each regiment for the use of men competing in rifle matches, on the same terms as other regiments of the Native army.

ARRIVAL—SEPTEMBER 23.

Hennell, Captain, Bo 18th Regiment N.I., on sick leave, from Deesa.
Bonham, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Europe.
Palmer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.
Ferreau, [illegible], Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Europe.
White, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Europe.
Campbell, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 21.

Butler, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, to Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Ellison, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Elton, Lieutenant, Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 11th September 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt J P F Vaurenen is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion. Dated 9th Sept 1874.

11th Bengal Lancers—Capt W W H Scott, offg 1st Squadn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, vice Boileau, confirmed in his appointment in the British Burmah Commission. Dated 5th Sept 1874.

8th N I—Maj E Venour, late 40th N I, offg 2nd in Comd, is confirmed in the appointment of 2nd in Comd. Dated 9th Sept 1874.

20th N I—Capt G M D Hill, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Gordon, offg as Comdt. Dated 9th September 1874.

Capt T D Madden, Adjt 5th N I, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Hill, and during the absence of Maj Bartleman on furlough. Dated 9th Sept 1874.

22nd N I—Capt C H Bridges, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut C I O'Bryen, proceeded on furlough, and until the return to the regt of Maj Stafford. Dated 31st July 1874.

Lieut R Gordon, 106th Regt, 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, on probation, vice Hinde, offg as Wing Officer. Dated 9th Sept 1874.

Lieut C J Jamieson, 41st Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Gordon. Dated 18th Aug 1874.

[This cancels the appointment of Lieut Jamieson to the 24th N I notified in G O C C 25th Aug.

40th N I—Capt R O Vyvyan, offg Q-Mr 31st N I, to be Qr-Mr, vice Hallett, deceased. Dated 5th Sept 1874.

Roorkee—Capt the Hon C Dutton, 35th L I to be Station Staff Officer, vice Schmidt. Dated 9th Sept 1874.

Bedr Genl R C Stewart, (half pay late 2nd Foot,) Adjt Genl of the Madras Army, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col to be Col by Brevet, subject to approval by Her Majesty, with effect from the 25th July 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

18th Hussars—Lieut R G Kennedy to be Capt, from the 19th Aug 1874.

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut H B Kingscote to be Capt from the 1st Sept 1874.

2nd Batn 1st (Royal) Regt—Capt W Freeborn to be Maj, from the 10th Aug 1874.

54th Regt—Capt F G S Parker to be Maj from the 18th Aug 1874.

55th Regt—Capt and Brevt Maj W H Rowland to be Lieut Col, from the 2nd Aug 1874.

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn Maj J W Lougheed to rank as Surgn Maj from the 16th Nov 1870.

Lieut Col A Irvine, S C, is transferred from Benares to Meerut, for general duty, and will join the latter station on the expiration of his present leave.

The undermentioned officer, detailed for duty at the regimental depot, will proceed to England, during the ensuing embarkation season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

Capt J I Dobson 2-25th Foot.

The name of Lieut G J Roberts, 72nd Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut W F Thackwell, in the list of officers detailed for depot duty, published in G O C C 29th July 1874.

Surg Maj F W Sutherland is directed to afford medical aid to the detachment 2nd Goorkhas at Simla.

Brev Lieut-Col T E Gordon, C S I, an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, is posted to the Rawul Pindee Division, on return to departmental duty from employment with the Yarkand Mission.

Maj D S Warren, offg Asst Adjt Genl, is transferred from the Rawul Pindee to the Sirhind Division, vice Col A G Forsyth (offg for Col W M Cafe, V C, on leave,) who will revert to general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Capt A D Anderson, R A, is directed to proceed to England, and join the 22nd Brde, into which he has been promoted.

The candidate named below is reported by the board of examiners Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard.

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lieut H A Sawyer, 19th P N I.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have passed the entrance examination for the upper subordinate class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed and join that institution by the 1st November next:—

J Watt, Gunner F-F R H A; W Martin, Gunner E-18th R A, W Rae, Gunner D-19th R A; J Green, Lce Corpl 4th Hussars, J Litchfield, Private 4th Hussars, F Flockton, Private 10th Hussars, A R Morgan, Corporal 1-5th Regt, B Thompson, Corporal 40th Regt, G McNaught, Lce Corpl 40th Regt, C Beach, Lce Corpl 40th Regt, H J Sharpe, Private 40th Regt, C Tinley, Lce Corpl 49th Regt, R Cloy, Lce Corpl 51st Regt, J Dargie, Lce Corpl 51st Regt, J Otterson, Lce Corpl 51st Regt, J Edden, Lce Corpl 2-60th Rifles, G A Sealy, Private 66th Regt, W C Stacey, Private 66th Regt, F Toogood, Lce Corpl 76th Regt, J Foley, Lce Corpl 83rd Regt, G Hall, Lce Corpl 85th Regt, and J Cheetham, Corporal 109th Regt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Rawul Pindee Brigade order, dated the 27th Aug 1874, directing Lieut Col B W Ryall, offg Comdt 14th Bengal Lancers, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Bgdr Genl P S Lumsden, C B, C S I, to join Army Head Quarters.

6th Foot, 1st Batn—Regimental order, dated the 31st Aug 1874, appointing Lieut H B Harward to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 28th idem, vice Lieut E A Ball, on general leave.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 2nd Sept 1874 directing Capt J P D Vaurenen to continue to officiate as Adjt with effect from the 8th Aug 1874, the date of his promotion.

14th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 28th Aug 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on Lieut Col B W Ryall, offg Comdt, having assumed command of the Rawul Pindee station:—

Maj T G Ross, offg 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R C W Mitford, 2nd Squadn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties.

21st N I—Regimental order, dated the 24th Aug 1874, making the following appointments, vice Lieut Col J Hudson, 2nd in Comd, appointed to officiate as Comdt, with effect from the 2nd idem:—

Capt F W Collis offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt J G T Chambers, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut W Harris, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

40th N I—Regimental order, dated the 17th Aug 1874, appointing Capt Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, 1st Wing Subn and offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J Fraser, proceeded on general leave; no other officer being available.

HIGH COURT.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

685-73—Fletcher and Smith—Hurrydass Purshotum and another v Henry Gamble.

Special case from Small Cause Court.

26,510-73—Fletcher and Smith—Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. v William Cooper and others.

26,798-73—Wittoba Luxomon v Gungabai.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

In the exchequer of [illegible] for examination of witnesses.

Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Stephens and others v The I R Azienda, &c—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

216-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Morarrao Ramchunderjee v Dinanath Maccoondjee and another—Shamrao Pandoorung.

169-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ballajee Baboorao v Tatoba Vithul Samut and another—J. C. Cama.

172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dosabhoy Hormusjee Patell v Pestonjee Edaljee Gunder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

174-74—M B Barbhaya—Runchordas Goculdas v Kessowjee Jadowjee and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

176-74—P. Cowasjee—Khemchund Heerachund v Jadowbai, widow.

193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

195-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patell—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

206-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ibrahimjee Luckmonjee v Thacoor Mooljee Goculdas—K Morojee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	Oct. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5½ P.M.		7 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Nov. 16
7 P.M.		,,	23
Monday	Oct. 5	,,	30
,,	12	,,	Dec. 7
,,	19	,,	14
,,	26	,,	21
,,	Nov. 2	,,	28
,,	9		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona.	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch.	4 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

OF

AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying.

The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.

42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BEAMES—September 15th, at Cuttack, the wife of John Beames C.S., of a son, still-born.

INNES—September 18th, at Allahabad, at 6 A.M., the wife of E. Innes, P. W. D., of a daughter.

McCLEISH—September 19th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Neil McLeish, of a daughter.

OUGHTERLONY—September 19th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major E. T. Ouchterlony, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VIVIAN—DYCE—September 16th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Allan Ramsay, M. A., F. Guy Vivian, Lieutenant H. M.'s 65th Regiment, to Annie, only daughter of the late T. L. Dyce, Esq.

DEATH.

FLEMING—September, 15th, at 134 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Mrs. H. E. M. Fleming, aged 66 years, 2 months, and 2 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.

THE new retiring scheme is of course a subject which is exercising the military mind at present, and speculations as to who will take advantage of the terms offered by the Home Government are abundant enough. Without vouching for the accuracy of the statement, we may say it is believed throughout the Presidency that the following Colonels will accept the present opportunity of retiring:—William Ashburner, S. Thacker, Bowdich, E. B. Moore, Marston, J. G. Scott, Baugh, H. B. Hodgson, Montriou, C. A. Moyle, Macgregor, W. S. Jones, Pirie, Day, Muter, W. E. Dick, F. E. Francis, Stileman, Phillipps, J. H. Reynolds, G. Davison, W. Gray, J. F. Lister, Black, Robison, F. S. Hewett, Hassard, A. G. Shortt, W. Y. Shortt, and F. S. Steuart. Of course only twenty of the gentlemen named can get away; but we presume that those who do not accept the bonus this year will be allowed the option of taking it next year, even if new applicants are restricted to the increased pension. A warning was given to officers some time ago that if they take their pension now their widows will not be entitled to participate in the Lord Clive fund, and this has doubtless deterred a few from retiring under the new scheme. This hesitation would be quite right if any officer so retiring intended to take the pension now offered in excess of the £365 or £456 to which under the regulations he may be entitled to, because that pension would die with him; but it seems to us that a man taking the bonus of, say, from £3,000 to £7,000, together with the pension to which he is entitled, would leave his widow in a much better position than if she were entitled to a share in the Lord Clive fund and her pension. At all events there can be little doubt that his children would benefit in any case; whereas, if ~~he determined to stay on in the service until he~~ got his off-reckonings, it is very doubtful whether he would be able to put past as much for his family as he would now receive if he retired under the new scheme. There are some persons who say that the retiring allowance which is offered is not liberal enough; but we think that moderately-minded men will agree that it is liberal, and quite as much as a Government having respect to the rights of all classes could reasonably offer. Another matter which is exercising the military mind is, who will get the vacant Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry? It is said that Colonels Bacon, Macgowan, Ker, Carnegy, Thomson and James will get the former, and Blair, Loeb, and Oldfield the Cavalry vacancies. The coming Commander-in-Chief, however, may "alter all that;" indeed, he certainly will, if his opinion is no higher than that of the Bombay Army's regarding the qualifications of the present Adjutant-General. There is a rumour that Colonel Field, although he gets his Colonel's allowances on the 30th of this month, is going to be re-appointed. Whether such a proceeding will be generally relished is very doubtful. There are reasons against it. In the first place, it will entail extra expense upon the State which there appears to be no necessity for; and, in the next place, it might do no harm to the cause of fair play if the Adjutant-General were thrown a little more upon his own resources than he appears to be at present with Colonel Field at his elbow.

Now that the broad gauge has at last won the day, the official correspondence relating to the proposed break of gauge on the main line of railway to Peshawur is chiefly interesting for the light it throws on the general railway policy of the Government of India. At the present moment, it is especially desirable to bring into prominence the main reason which led Lord Northbrook's Government to reverse the policy of Lord Mayo, because the rejection of break of gauge at Lahore carries with it, in principle, the rejection of break of gauge at Ahmedabad. The question would not, it appears, have been reopened, but for the discussion in Parliament last year. Lord Northbrook, whatever might be his own opinion, felt himself bound not to take the initiative in upsetting Lord Mayo's decision. The Duke of Argyll, however, in pursuance of a promise given by Mr. Grant Duff to the House of Commons, invited the Viceroy in July of last year to reconsider the subject of the gauge of the Indus Valley and Peshawur Railways; and in reply to this invitation Lord Northbrook and his colleagues no longer hesitated to condemn the proposed creation of a formidable obstruction to the rapid concentration of troops in Northern India. The words used in the despatch of the Government of India are of the greatest importance, because they necessarily cover the cases of an extension of the Baroda line to Kurrachee and Agra as well as those of the lines specially under discussion. "It appears to us," says the Viceroy in Council, "that it would not be prudent to accept the "serious defect, in a military point of "view, which is created by a break of gauge, "*when by adopting a uniform gauge we can place* "*our military communications between Calcutta,* "*Bombay, Kurrachee, and Peshawur, upon a* "*simple and sound basis.*" That there may be no mistake about a matter which so greatly interests Bombay, we quote another paragraph of the same despatch, in which the Government of India, after reviewing, and enumerating the objections to several proposals for diminishing the evil of the break of gauge by the extension of the narrow gauge system, says:—"We, therefore, consider that the proposals for "avoiding the break of gauge at Lahore, or for "diminishing its inconvenience by any conver-"sion of the broad into the narrow gauge "system, must be dismissed as open to greater "objections than the adoption of the broad "gauge for the Indus Valley and Punjab Nor-"thern Railways. The only proposal which "avoids a break of gauge seems to us to be "impracticable, and we are of opinion that a "break of gauge either at Lahore or elsewhere"—Delhi is mentioned by name in another part of the despatch—"on the main lines of com-"munication between Calcutta, Bombay, Kur-"rachee, and Rawulpindee should [illegible]." There can be no possible mistake, then, about the comprehensive and radical character of the opposition made by the present Government of India to Colonel Strachey's whole scheme of narrow-gauge railways. And even Sir Richard Temple and Mr. E. H. Ellis, who remained constant to the views to which they, as members of Lord Mayo's Government had committed themselves, agreed that break of gauge could only be justified if the metre or Strachey gauge were adopted for a whole system of lines touching the sea at Bombay and Kurrachee. This argument was acknowledged [illegible] for it assumed that, if any [illegible] were [illegible], the system must be abandoned.

On a map prepared by Mr. Grimes [illegible] worth the "proposed system of narrow gauge" extends from Kurrachee to Lahore and Peshawur, from Lahore again southwards to Delhi and Agra, from Kurrachee and Agra to Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Bombay, and, finally from Ajmere, on the West Rajpootana line, to Indore and Khundwah. It was, therefore, intended to lay down a third rail on the lines of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi and the Bombay and Baroda Companies, and so make the narrow gauge system complete in itself and independent of the broad gauge. The total length of "continuous "narrow gauge" would thus have been 2,197 miles; and the break of gauge would, as Sir R. Temple puts it, have been moved down to Bombay. Whatever might have been urged in favour of this plan, it obviously cannot now be carried out. Sir Richard Temple foresaw that the adoption of the broad gauge for the Indus Valley and Peshawur lines would "endanger the principle" of the system; and in his eyes and those of Mr. Ellis it must now appear sheer folly to go on constructing an isolated narrow gauge line from Agra to Ahmedabad, which would form part of no "system" whatever and would merely have the deplorable effect, of preventing the establishment of uniformity of gauge on the main lines of communication from Bombay to Kurrachee, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. It will be a pleasant surprise to most persons in Bombay to find that the Government of India has taken this clear and intelligible line of action; and that in the opinion of every member of Lord Northbrook's Government the policy adopted with regard to the Sind and Punjaub Railways points to the inevitable conclusion that the West Rajpootana Railway also must now be constructed on the broad gauge. Instead, therefore, of having the Baroda Railway converted into a narrow gauge line, we may confidently look forward to the not distant day when a third rail will be laid along the lines from Ajmere to Delhi and Agra and uniformity of gauge will be secured to all the main lines of India.

The great author of the narrow gauge design seems to have made a good fight last year for his pet system. The Duke of Argyll apparently was taken aback on receiving Lord Northbrook's outspoken despatch; and he immediately called upon General Strachey to send in a fresh report, criticizing the papers sent home from India. Nothing loth, the General set to work and prepared a prodigious memorandum, which is pervaded throughout by the supercilious tone for which he is celebrated. It is not our purpose to attempt the discussion of the questions of engineering discussed in this paper; but, to show what is the present state of the relations between General Strachey and the Government of India, we will give the concluding paragraph of a despatch from the Viceroy in Council, dated January 16, 1874:—"We feel it necessary not "to leave altogether without notice the tone of "some parts of the memorandum written by "Major-General Strachey, which your Grace has "enclosed for our consideration. That memo-"randum was, without doubt, mainly intended as "a comment on the report prepared by Lieute-"nant-Colonel Roberts. It may have been "written more as a confidential memorandum "for the use of your Grace than for our perusal. "As, however, it has been sent to us, we beg to "observe that there are remarks in it which ad-"vert to the opinions of the Government of India "and the Commander-in-Chief in terms which, we "venture to think, are hardly consistent with the "position which Major-General Strachey holds." ~~We confess that we have not,—on a hasty read-~~ing, been able to discover the particular expressions which the Government of India considers disrespectful; but after such a breach has occurred, and after Lord Salisbury has sided with the Government of India by determining to reject the Strachey gauge, it seems to be absurd to suppose that General Strachey will be appointed Minister for Public Works in Lord Northbrook's Government.

Nothing is more curious in the correspondence than the pertinacity with which the late Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, continued, up to the last moment of his official life,—his latest and most strongly-worded minute is dated the 20th of February—in upholding the narrow gauge in spite of the remonstrances, not only of the Government of India, but of the majority of his own Council. It turns out that the Duke was supported at home by Sir G. Clerk, Sir F. Haliday, Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir Louis Mallet, and Sir H. Maine; while Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir W. Baker, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir F. Currie, Sir R. H. Vivian, and Mr. R. D. Mangles, all strongly opposed a break of gauge on grounds of general policy which we need not recapitulate. It is evident, when these names are compared, on which side the weight of military and political experience rested. Yet the Duke of Argyll would not be persuaded; and only the happy accident of a change of Ministry gave India a Secretary of State who refused to run counter to the opinion of all the most sagacious Anglo-Indians on a question affecting the safety of the Empire. We cannot now doubt that Lord Salisbury will also concur with the Government of Bombay in rejecting the Strachey gauge for the West Rajpootana Railway.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

HOME politics are at zero. The Tories are in office, and decline to make recess speeches; and the Liberals, though in better condition than six months ago, are still without a programme. Their leader is studying Homer, and chopping trees in Wales, varying the occupation with occasional correspondence upon all manner of subjects, whenever any one feels disposed to call him out. His colleagues are waiting, or going into the commercial line, for it is singular to note how many members of the late Government are becoming directors of public companies. Mr. Disraeli is taking life easily in the lake district, his contemplated journey to Ireland becomes more and more doubtful, and it is far more probable that he will go to the Doncaster Races. One of his earliest novels describes the great scene which takes place once a year upon the moor of the Yorkshire town, and though I do not suppose the Right Honourable gentleman will venture to make a book, or even to stake a bet—(by the way it is now illegal to stake a bet; credit as at Tattersall's is lawful)—his genial disposition will make him feel thoroughly at home even among blacklegs and pick-pockets. It is singular that he should think of going to Doncaster, for there are no Tory squirearchy in the neighbourhood, and the gentleman, Mr. Wilson Montague, at whose house the Premier proposes to stay, is an eccentric and wealthy recluse possessing no local influence beyond the boundaries of his own estate. He, however, contributes largely to the funds of the Carlton—he has been known to give as much as £30,000 at once—and he has speculated once or twice in a London theatre mainly with the object of bringing forward a lady on the stage, but his favourites never become favourites with anybody else. But a man with over £200,000 a year can afford all these disappointments.

I hear that the Birmingham Liberals are becoming weary of waiting for the restoration of Mr. John Bright's health. A strong section of them is dissatisfied with the Right Honourable gentleman because he was not present during the divisions upon the Endowed Schools Bill, and there is some talk of a hint being given to him that he should retire, and make way for Mr. Chamberlain, for it is he whom they desire to see in Parliament. "Better" think they, "a living horse than a dead lion." The councils of the Birmingham Liberals are much divided on this subject, and what will come of it I know not. Mr. Charles Gilpin is in such a failing state of health that a vacancy at Northampton seems to be imminent. There are already two candidates in the field, Mr. C. Bradlaugh ("Iconoclast") and Mr. Edwin James. I wonder whether Dr. Kenealy will complete this interesting trio.

In my last letter I mentioned incidentally that the relationship between the three emperors,—the "Holy Alliance" of Germany, Austria, and Russia, which caused so much talk last year—is not so cordial as it has been. At that time I knew of the incident from private sources, but the subject is now getting into the newspapers, and I see in to-day's *Daily Telegraph* an article dated Berlin, August 30, which ought to create no little attention. If the writer is the gentleman whom I suppose, I know that he will possess very good sources of information. Evidence reaches me from another source which confirms all that he has written, and all that he suggests, that this [illegible] meant there was a Russian agent in England whom I know to be the author of several communications directly and indirectly, to the newspapers, the object of which is to embroil Germany in strife with one of its neighbours. In well-informed circles the story which finds most general credence is that Germany and Russia have had a misunderstanding respecting a naval station in the Eastern seas and certain projects of Russia for tapping Eastern China, that Russia is endeavouring to discredit Germany in the eyes of France, by fixing upon Germany a charge of mischief-making in Spanish affairs, and with this object the news which is coming to light in the English papers as to how the Carlists are supplied with arms emanates from Russian sources. The theory is that Russia desires to see an increasing irritation between France and Germany, so that the latter power may feel less at liberty in the Eastern policy of the Russian cabinet. We have had further evidence this week that Russia intends to rapidly consolidate her victories in Central Asia. The press of Germany and Russia are full of reports about the opening of the Oxus. More strictly speaking, I suppose we ought to say the improved navigation of the Oxus, for details seem to show that some dams and other obstructions have been removed; for, if I remember reading Mr. MacGahan's book rightly, that gentleman sailed down the whole length of the Oxus from some place near to Khiva. The foreign newspapers also seem to confirm the expectation that Russia intends appropriating more territory from Khiva, and that while advancing southwards she will simultaneously make a move eastwards. We are told that the insurrection in Khokand is making head way, that the Khan has sent for Russian assistance, but that Russia declines to interfere "unless the Emir of Kashgar should "intervene," and that, as a large Chinese force threatens both Kuldja and Kashgar, General Kalopakoffsky has gone off to the neighbourhood of Tchugatschak. Such is the news which has reached us from Berlin and St. Petersburg within the last few days. So far as I can see there is only one interpretation to be placed upon it, that the pioneers of Russian progress will not only make the most of every opportunity, but will also make the opportunity whenever they have the chance. Meanwhile, if I may judge from what I hear in the Foreign and the India Offices, our own Government seems to be as indifferent as ever, and to know far less than the newspapers or the Eastern merchants about Russian progress. Much of the danger which now threatens Kuldja and Kashgar may shortly be removed if hostilities begin between China and Japan. The best forces of the Chinese Empire are now in the west of the kingdom, with the object of securing those possessions which were wrested from China some ten or fifteen years ago. But a war with Japan will necessitate the removal of these troops to the north or east of the country. The prospects of a war between China and Japan seem here to be more likely than ever. The latest telegrams show that Japan has not yet shown any disposition to leave Formosa, and China is buying munitions of war more largely than ever. It is only a few days ago that she purchased in Europe a very well built ironclad for some £200,000.

The most important event of the week in social matters has occurred among the Freemasons. At a Grand Lodge held the other evening a letter was received from the Marquis of Ripon announcing his resignation as Grand Master. The announcement fell like a thunderbolt, and ever since people have been guessing what could have led so loyal and so highly respected a brother to adopt such a course. To-day's *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a communication which reads as though it came from one of the family, explaining that the Earl has turned Roman Catholic, and of course a good Catholic cannot be a Freemason. It was noticed that Lord Ripon's letter did not contain any very strong expressions of regret, excepting for the inconvenience which the resignation might occasion, and the epistle was altogether of a very unbrotherly character. I am bound to say that there appears to be strong reason for believing that the *Pall Mall Gazette* is correct in its explanation. When the event comes to be more generally known, it will occasion very great surprise, for, though a statesman of but second rank, the Marquis of Ripon has always been deemed a "safe man," and not a person likely to change his convictions either upon religious or upon any other questions. His acceptance of the Roman faith will materially affect his relationship with the Liberal party, and, if ever again he is offered office, it will certainly not be a post connected with education, like his last.

Your readers will doubtless have heard of the great scheme which is on foot for re-decorating St. Paul's Cathedral. While the storm is raging over Mr. Burgess' designs (which are so ornate that everybody save himself and a majority of the restoration committee think them unsuited for such a structure), the Dean and Chapter are quietly renovating and decorating the building on a moderate scale. Opposite the west front the palisades have been pulled down, so that there is a grand sweep of open space from the bottom of the flight of steps to the top of Ludgate Hill. The hideous statue erected to the memory of the good Queen Anne remains the only eye-sore in the view, fixed to its place by Act of Parliament, and, as this particular Act was passed before the hasty legislation of the present day became in vogue, it is not easy for a Dean and Chapter to ride through its clauses. The dome and towers have been repaired and regilt, the inside walls and statues washed and scraped, and ~~the appearance of the place very much lightened~~ by scrubbing and gilding. But these alterations are trifling compared with the magnificent decoration of drapery which has been bestowed upon the altar. An altar has also been set up in one of the side chapels, covered with scarlet, velvet and gold, and decorated with cross and candlesticks and vases of flowers, for early Communion. This sober old building seems to be breaking out into the first symptoms of the Ritualistic epidemic. I need hardly remark that the new Dean is a High Churchman.

The *World* newspaper, recently started by Mr. H. Labouchere and Mr. Edmund Yates, is rapidly degenerating into the same style of newspaper as the *Queen's Messenger*. In fact the editor of that notorious paper, Mr. Grenville Murray, though living perforce on the Continent, seems to be the chief contributor. It would also seem that the *World* is courting prosecution in order that it may become more widely known. Its articles upon Lord Strathnairn, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Wales have already caused some sensation.

There has also been another sensation in the upper circles. The widow of the late Lord Cardigan, who married a Portuguese nobleman a few months ago (the wedding being one of the grandest of the past season), has already separated from her husband. Each thought the other was going to pay the other's debts, and disappointment was followed by a row and separation. At least so say the gossips, and they certainly seem to know.

[illegible]

SIR,—[illegible] able to [illegible] above, [illegible] to inform [illegible] of the family of [illegible] O'Connor.

THE TICKLIS[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

SIR,—Your correspondent [illegible] decidedly wrong. Oxford or Cambridge [illegible] tradition-honoured and [illegible] degree than the mushroom University of [illegible] But neither in Scotland nor Ireland are [illegible] degrees held in the same repute as the degrees of our own Universities—Trin. Coll. Dublin or Edinburgh [illegible] respectively. As concerns Surgical [illegible] school, from John Hunter, Abernethy, [illegible] to the present Sir William Fergusson, [illegible] [illegible] London school [illegible] greatest teachers. The Scotch School [illegible] never had a rival in Great Britain [illegible] neither.

M[illegible]

P.S.—Hervey and Jenner were both M [illegible] burgh before getting *ad eundem* Oxford degrees.

THE TROUBLES OF GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest and pleasure your editorials, especially the one which appeared in yesterday's issue, regarding the escape of the prisoners from the Panjim Jail, as what you have stated are indeed uncontestable facts. The editorial will be read with great interest at Goa by every independent citizen who has at heart the prosperity of the country, and it is indeed a matter of congratulation to that country that such an able and independent pen as yours should so opportunely expose with justice the apathy of the Government. I imagine, however, that, although Sir Philip Wodehouse and the Governor of Goa might be driven in the same carriage with regard to their policy, there is some difference existing as regards their qualifications. The present Governor of Goa attained his rank by mere seniority, the question of ability being quite set aside, and hence the numerous proofs we so frequently see of his total unfitness for the post. The present Governor of Bombay, although competent *perhaps* to manage a small town, is quite out of place in so large a one, as Bombay, and, all his acts being conspicuously deficient of tact and policy, he lays himself open to so much criticism. But, in spite of all this, there is as much difference between chalk and cheese as there is between the abilities of both as Governors.

For your information I will narrate briefly the incidents attendant upon the escape of the convicts at Goa the other day. The Governor was officially informed that 300 or more cartridges were detected on the point of being surreptitiously conveyed into the jail, and this information was given a day before the escape, and it is well known that the prisoners, who had for the past 18 months fruitlessly awaited a commutation of their sentence, had resolved to effect their freedom by force. No heed was paid, as the sequel shows, to these facts. The guard of the jail consisted of ten native soldiers, and these ten soldiers were to guard 200 convicts. Mark also the building which is used as a jail. This was an old dwelling house converted into a prison, the windows being guarded by a railing or fence. The Chief Justice had condemned the place as insecure, but what was the result? Nothing was made to make it more secure. Hence the facility for such an outbreak, giving the inmates their immediate freedom. Well, what was done when the outbreak did take place? Although the Governor's Lodge is barely 160 yards distant from the jail, and the outbreak lasted for nearly ten minutes, during which the gateway was also thrown down, the Governor did not even send his body-guard to the assistance of the soldiers.

An hour or more after the convicts had escaped, the Governor seemed to awake, turned out all the available troops, among which there were 8 cavalry troopers. Yes Sir, think of that force, 8 cavalry troopers, and what do you think was the order given by the Governor? Standing on his balcony with the air of a Field Marshal, his whole thoughts seemingly engrossed in a map of Goa he ordered the troops to proceed at an angle of [illegible] degrees from the direction taken by the prisoners, that the troops might make a regular cut off in the progress of the convicts. Well, what did the convicts do? With a start of two hours they reached the banks of the Cumbarjua river, and although no ferry was procurable they emptied a couple of boats of their burden of sand, manned these two boats themselves, and crossing the river, put themselves completely out of the reach of the troops. The troops had gone on the opposite side, where ferries were procurable, and long waited, only to be disappointed, for the convicts never suited by the route which it was supposed they would have taken.

Another very serious question now arises. These convicts all belong to a notorious band of outlaws called Ranes, who ignore any power and call their chief the [illegible]. They have all made away to Sattary, and it is apprehended that a great deal of future trouble, not only to the Goa territory, but to the British territory on the two confines, will be the result of this gross [illegible] [illegible] Senhor J. J. de [illegible] e Couto, the Governor of Goa.

CIVIS.

Bombay, 23rd September.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

INTRA-[illegible]

To be competed for by a squad of [illegible] men from [illegible] Presidency. Distances, 200 [illegible] distance. [illegible] standing [illegible]

Won by [illegible]
2nd, Won [illegible]
3rd, ,, [illegible]
4th, ,, [illegible]

1st—Hav[illegible]
2nd—Pri[illegible]

ASSOCIATION [illegible] 510. Entrance [illegible] teers Rs. [illegible] series. A[illegible] each series [illegible] of shots, fi[illegible] any. 10 [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BA[illegible] Rs. 8[illegible] squad. [illegible] each corps [illegible] Cup to be [illegible] whose squad [illegible] trance fee [illegible] 500 yards [illegible] class I. [illegible]

Won by D[illegible]
2nd ,, [illegible]
3rd ,, [illegible]
4th ,, [illegible]
5th ,, B[illegible]
6th ,, H[illegible]

Sergeant [illegible]
C. M. Serg[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] 12,520 cwts, of cotton [illegible] different ports of British [illegible].

A Russian telegram [illegible] says that the Persian Government [illegible] there lately a large [illegible] rifles.

Captain F. [illegible], [illegible] Superintendent of Railways [illegible] Nizam's Dominions, is appointed a [illegible] Assistant of the First Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Assistant Adjutant General lately attached to the Yarkand Mission, is posted to the Rawul Pindee Division.

The Russian Embassy in Paris contradicts the statement that the Czar has invited the Prince Imperial to be present at the forthcoming military manoeuvres.

A Poona paper says that Sir Philip Wodehouse has given a prize of Rs. 2,000 to be run for at the next Poona Races. The terms of the race will be notified hereafter.

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened at Umballa on the 26th of next month. All articles intended for display on the occasion should be delivered at Umballa by the 12th idem.

Professor Huxley's lecture, which excited so much interest at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, will, it is announced, appear, with large additions, in the *Fortnightly Review* for October.

The Simla paper, though without naming any authority, says that the man captured at Baroda and supposed to be [illegible], now turns out to be the wrong man and that he was not even in Delhi during the mutiny.

The credentials furnished to the newly-appointed Spanish Ministers abroad begin thus:—"Marshal Serrano, Duke Della Torre, President of the Spanish Executive," &c. The word "Republic" is nowhere mentioned.

The *Glasgow Citizen* states that the fund for a statue in that city in memory of Dr. Livingstone has made satisfactory progress. The subscription is limited to [illegible], and the committee have had little difficulty in obtaining names. About £1,500 is the estimated cost of the statue.

The foresight of birds as to cholera is corroborated by a correspondent, who writes that the inhabitants of [illegible], Isle of Wight, suffered very severely from cholera in 18[illegible], and that during the prevalence of this epidemic not a single swallow was to be seen.

[illegible] the Duke of Northumberland [illegible] A bed of dwarf [illegible] to neat grass [illegible]

[illegible] Regiment, [illegible] on the establishment [illegible] General [illegible] Colonel [illegible] Brigade [illegible] porarily, [illegible] dier-General Biddulph, C.B.

The last announcement of the Viceroy's projected movements led us to believe that His Excellency would leave for Darjeeling about the middle of next month. We now understand that Lord Northbrook has decided to visit Hazareebaugh [illegible] and will, according to present arrangements, arrive in that pleasant station in the beginning of the last week of October.

Galignani states that a young Japanese student of the University of Berlin, by name Susumu Sato, has just passed his examination, and taken his degree as doctor of medicine. He is said to be a son of the Court physician of the Mikado, is twenty-six years of age, and has had some practical experience of his profession, having served through a campaign in his native country as assistant army surgeon.

A telegram from Cawnpore on Monday, to the *Pioneer*, says that the pontoon bridge had been re-opened for traffic [illegible], the Oudh side of the river was still under water, and the re-opening of the culverts had not had the effect of materially reducing the flood water, as the road continued falling over them. The river on Sunday was twelve feet three inches above low water level, having gone down two feet since Friday evening.

[illegible] Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has got [illegible] from the Government yet, his eldest [illegible] be provided for than he would [illegible] if he had gone to grill in the Persian [illegible] The Marquis of Salisbury has appointed [illegible] S. V. Fitzgerald to the post of political aide-de-camp in the Secretary of State for India, rendered vacant by the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Burne, C.S.I., as Assistant-Secretary to the Political and Secret Department.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has sent to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich a special commission to make a series of experiments with the Martini-Henry rifle in order to discover and, if necessary, remedy any defects which may exist in the recoil, the pull, or the overheating of the barrel or any other part of the weapon. The commission, which (the *Times* says) consists of two gentlemen specially appointed, has already begun its work, and it is understood that Mr. Hardy intends to make the rifle as efficient as possible before the new arm is issued to the troops generally, in the beginning of next year.

Rules for the guidance of the State Railway Telegraph have been issued by His Excellency in Council. Amongst other things, it is provided that inspecting telegraph masters, battery-men, line-men, &c., will be appointed by the Director-General of Telegraphs, and be under the orders of the Telegraph Department. Provision is also made for a form of recording all [illegible] messages. Any officer deputed by the Director General has the right of entering at any time any State Railway Telegraph Office for purposes of general inspection. No signaller can be appointed unless duly certificated by the Telegraph Department.

The *Times* has much pleasure in announcing that Lord Carnarvon has offered the Governorship of the Mauritius to Sir Arthur P. Phayre, whose long and distinguished services in British Burmah must be familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of recent progress in the East, and that Sir Arthur [illegible]

harbour where the 12-tonner is now probably being used as a plaything by mud-eels and water-sprites.

The will, dated Sept. 27, 1864, of Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, formerly of Chichester House, Brighton, but late of No. 10, Bryanston Square, who died on July 21, at No. 2, Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, was proved on Aug. 13, by Dame Jane Jackson, the widow, and William [illegible], the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under 60,000*l*. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his furniture, horses, carriages, and other personal effects, and an immediate legacy of 500*l*.; he also gives her the income of the residue of his personalty for life or until her marriage again; after her death or second marriage, the said residue is to go to all his children in equal shares.

Several books of considerable interest are expected to be ready for publication shortly. Among them are the three posthumous religious essays by Mr. Mill; the fifth volume of Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea;" and a book by Mr. Francis Galton, entitled "English Men of Science," which will give very complete statistics of the "Nature and Nurture," "Race and Birthplace," "Occupation of Parents," [illegible] of English scientific men, and will develop in a special department [illegible] of inquiry instituted by [illegible] on "Hereditary Genius." [illegible] Fawcett is also announced [illegible] "Tales in Political Economy," which is intended to explain in an easy manner some of the more important principles of economic science.

The *Financier* has private advices from Cairo by which it appears that the Nile is now higher than it has been known for many years, having reached to nearly twenty pecs, or about thirty-two feet. Should it continue to rise, great fears are entertained that the sluices will not be able to carry off the flood, and great damage will follow to the works which have been carried on for irrigation at such vast expense. Should this high Nile not prove disastrous, the crops will be enormous this season; but manure is much required, and it is said that an agent of the Peruvian Government from Paris is in treaty with the Pasha for supplying large quantities of guano from the new deposits in Peru during the ensuing year. The greater part of the Delta is now submerged, and it is to be hoped that there will not be an "embarrassment of riches."

The *Englishman* says that according to present arrangements the force to be employed against the Dufflas will be as follows:—

Of the 16th Regiment	200 men.
42nd "	250 "
43rd "	250 "
44th "	250 "
Sappers	64 "
For 2 Guns	36 "
Total	1,000 men.
Coolies	500
Mules	200
Elephants	10

General Stafford, as already announced, will command. Lieutenant-Colonel John Graham will be the political officer with the expedition; Major Auston will superintend the Survey operations; Major Heathcote will be the Assistant Quartermaster General; and Dr. White, of the 42nd Regiment, the Principal Medical Officer.

The writer of "Notes from a Military Club" in the Simla paper says that Captain Harvey, 71st Highlanders, has been recommended for the medal of the Royal Humane Society for the following act of gallantry performed a few days ago by him:—

> Captain Harvey, in his capacity of Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General of the Cork District, was disembarking troops by special steamer from her Majesty's ship *Tamar*, at Queenstown, when the wife of a drummer in the [illegible] Regiment, with her baby and some bandboxes [illegible], was precipitated from the gangway of the steamer into the river. There were loud screams for assistance, but as the night was very dark, nothing could be seen either of the woman or her child. The anxiety for their safety was increased by the fact that a strong ebb tide was flowing at the time of the occurrence. Captain Harvey plunged into the water, and after considerable exertion succeeded in finding the baby and returning with it to the vessel. He declined to come ashore until he had made further efforts on behalf of the woman, whose position was so perilous. His efforts were crowned with success, and, amid the cheers of the troops and all present, he landed her safely, though not without considerable difficulty, on board the vessel.

According to the Prussian correspondent of the *Times* a grand success has been reported by the governor of the new Amou Darya Province, the annexed portion of Khiva in the Ulkun Darya branch of the Delta. The dams near the Kushkan[illegible] hills have been at last sufficiently demolished by the Russians to admit of the steamer *Perovski* crossing the impediment so long in the way, and proceeding up to Nukus, the new Delta fortress of the conquerors. After this long-anticipated event there is nothing to prevent the Russians from navigating the river as far as the borders of Afghanistan and Badakshan. It appears that the demolition of the dams, an incident of first-class political importance, is mainly due to the engineers and architects of the so-called scientific Amou Darya expedition. The same correspondent says:—The Russian Government has determined to construct a military road from Semipalatinsk to the Chinese frontier. The Chinese troops threatening the new Russian province [illegible] are stationed close to the Semipalatinsk frontier.

An analysis of the Russian note declining to recognize Marshal Serrano's Government has been published by the *Presse* of Vienna. The despatch is dated the 19th of August. It says that Russia cannot recognize a Government which has not been recognized in its own country, which possesses no legal status, and which even by its own friends is only regarded as a provisional Dictatorship. The Russian Government in no way desires to interfere with the internal affairs of Spain, and is in favour of no party. It will, therefore, officially communicate with any Spanish Government which is established upon any principle of right in the country, possesses any legal authority, and appears likely to be permanent. Russia cannot but perceive that recognition of the regime of Marshal Serrano seems like an interference in the internal affairs of Spain, since it is favouring one party. It is telegraphed from Paris that the Emperor of Russia has sent a special agent to the Carlist camp and the camp of the Republican Army of the North to report upon the military position of the two contending parties.

The Comte de Chambord, who has left Frohsdorf on a shooting expedition in Bohemia, has sent a letter to Don Carlos, of which the following is said to be a translation:—

> The satisfaction which the perusal of your letter has given me, through the energy of the sentiments expressed in it, is as warm as the interest which it inspires in me in all its details. I am able to appreciate at their true value the grounds which have led you to address your memorandum to the European Powers. I trust that, after reading the facts stated by you with such clearness, the Powers in question, better informed and guided, moreover, by their own interests, will no longer continue to shut their eyes to the truth, and will not present to the world the melancholy spectacle which we contemplate. I have no need to tell you how happy your aunt and I will be when the news of the triumph of the legitimist cause in Spain reaches us. God has already accorded you visible marks of His protection, and He will sustain you to the end, for you will always be faithful to [illegible] while fighting only, as you have [illegible] done, [illegible] welfare of your people, [illegible] triumph of the [illegible]ch.

A letter from [illegible] in the [illegible] a rumour which had been [illegible] that Don Carlos asked the Pope for his Apostolic [illegible] on the Carlist army, and that his Holiness refused it, as well as to appoint a[illegible] to those forces. The Pretender [illegible] solicited the benediction of Pius IX. on the soldiers killed on the field of battle or who died in the hospitals of their wounds; and this latter request was acceded to.

"One that wishes to [illegible]" writes as follows to an Allahabad contemporary with regard to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants:—"When I heard of this society I thought a good deal about it. Although bothered by my mates a [illegible] to join it, I steadily refused to join, and in consequence am looked upon as a black sheep [illegible] to put up with much annoyance. But I am a married man, have a good lassie for a wife, and three little children (to say nothing of one expected), all depending on me, and I must look to their future welfare. Now, all my hopes of promotion depend on not only doing my work well, but also pleasing my masters, and it is easy to see that joining this Society is not the way to do that. What I think the masters like is to see a man work independently and make his fair wages and overtime, and put by what he can save for a rainy day. The fact is that a Society of this kind is all very well in England, where a driver [illegible]

[illegible] Gackwar of Baroda [illegible] England is [illegible] offer some explanation on certain [illegible] which, if unexplained, are very injurious to his High[illegible] character and dignity, and may be most prejudicial to the interests of which he is the representative and guardian." In the first place, the Gackwar did not claim precedence over the Viceroy of India, though [illegible] Gackwar's predecessor "did not take precedence as host when receiving Lord [illegible] Governor-General not unmindful [illegible] signing prince did the same when receiving the Duke of Edinburgh." He [illegible] precedence only over the Governor of Bombay [illegible] this, as, we understand, [illegible] not as a "demand," but as a protest. That is to say, the Gackwar [illegible] insist on going before the Governor [illegible] going behind him [illegible] distinction is somewhat [illegible] appreciated in this country. On [illegible] as to the Gackwar's [illegible] his agent admits that [illegible] past maladministration [illegible] many departments appears in the report of the recent Commission. But he confidently affirms that there is no such [illegible] report as "that the public revenue [illegible] from the public with inhuman [illegible]." Some little consideration, moreover, he thinks, is due to the Maharajah on the ground, first, "that the late Government was sufficiently discreditable; and, secondly, that "His Highness during several years of his late brother's reign had been kept in strict seclusion from the world almost as a prisoner." The agent, in fact, seems to think that the Gackwar has a right to a little misgovernment as a sort of treat after his imprisonment. "For the past nine months, however, his Highness has been making strenuous efforts for the thorough reform of his administration." Well, if he continues these efforts during the year of grace accorded him by the English Government, he may possibly succeed in averting his threatened deposition.

A Paris correspondent writes:—Both the column Vendome and the Hotel of the Legion of Honour have now been reconstructed; the former was pulled down and the latter burned under the Commune, which professed abhorrence for the tyranny of Napoleon and contempt for stars and ribbons. At present there is some difficulty as to the crowning of the column; when it was dragged to the ground Napoleon stood at the top in the robes of Cæsar and holding an orb in his hand, and the Assembly, when it voted its re-erection, decreed that the column should be just as it was before its fall. However, the Imperialists are now so unpopular with the Government and the Republicans that the authorities hesitate about carrying out the orders of the Chamber and setting up Cæsar once more. Some people are in favour of the Napoleon in his Brienne hat, greatcoat, and top boots, which for a long time stood at the top of the column, being placed there again, for it is not the victorious soldier, but the despot to whom the France which is not Imperialist objects. Not long ago the Prince de Joinville—who brought back the body of Napoleon from St. Helena on board *La Belle Poule*, and cut such a terrible figure at the funeral with sword and pistols—suggested that a private soldier should crown the column which would be much like taking down Nelson in Trafalgar-square and substituting an able-bodied seaman. At present a tricoloured flag floats from the top of the bronze—an emblem which is only wholly distasteful to the Legitimist party. As the Legion of Honour was created by Napoleon when encamped at Boulogne and waiting for an opportunity to get across the Channel, the portrait of the Emperor used to be the chief ornament in the principal hall. But as with the column, so with the Hotel of the Legion of Honour, and Cæsar must be banished. The authorities, however, in this case have partially got over the difficulty by hanging up a picture of Napoleon when he was First Consul, but this is an anachronism, as the Legion of Honour was only instituted when Napoleon was Emperor. However, there is a certain similarity between the Consulship and the Septennate, both being a compromise between Royalty and the Republic and the picture in question may be agreeable to the present Government.

Great consternation has been created in French and, it may be added, in English "sporting circles" by the recent decision of the Paris tribunal in connection with the betting offices known as "pari-mutuels," for there appears to be no doubt that the proceedings taken against these agencies will be followed by measures of a still more severe and summary kind against the multitude of English bookmakers and tipsters, who, since the new Betting Act came into force throughout the United Kingdom, have migrated in large numbers to the, as they thought, more hospitable shores of France. Until within the last ten years the betting which took place in Paris was on a very small scale, and was confined within very narrow limits, and there were not, perhaps, more than a dozen Frenchmen who ever speculated upon English races. But, what with the invention of the "pari mutuel"—by means of which gambling was brought within the reach of anybody who could command five or even two francs—and the migration to Paris of English betting-men (some solvent and others very much the reverse), who opened offices in the centre of the city, the game of speculation has been carried on right merrily of late years, and the proprietors of these betting establishments have, as a matter of course, reaped a golden harvest. Some six years ago the Imperial Prefect of Police caused proceedings to be taken against the "pari-mutuel" office kept by the inventor of this new mode of betting; but the tribunal before which the case was argued held that the "pari-mutuel" did not constitute a "game of chance," and that it was not illegal. This decision, which was thought to settle the question in favour of the betting agencies, led to their almost infinite multiplication, and though they were unable to transact any business during the troublous twelvemonth which followed the declaration of war against Prussia, they have since that time enjoyed a larger measure of patronage than ever before. The view taken by the tribunal before which they were arraigned last week is so diametrically opposed to the judgment delivered in 1868 that it is not surprising to hear that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeal; and until the judges of that court have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions it would be premature to say whether or not this mode of betting will be suppressed.

A correspondent, who has sent us the following account of the proceedings at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at which the Marquis of Ripon's resignation was announced, says the Prince of Wales, if he accepts the office, is sure to appoint the Earl of Carnarvon to be Grand Master, in accordance with the rule that a Prince of the Blood may nominate a Peer of the realm to act in this capacity with all the powers of the Grand Master. The quarterly convocation of Grand Lodge of England was held on Wednesday, 2nd September, at the Freemasons Hall, London. The Rev. John Huyshe, M.A., Provincial Grand Master of Devonshire, was on the throne, supported by a very full Lodge of English Freemasons from all parts of the country. Right Worshipful Brother Hugh D. Sandeman, Past District Grand Master, Bengal, occupied the Earl of Carnarvon's place as Deputy Grand Master. There were also present, Major General Brownrigg, Provincial Grand Master, Surrey; Colonel Burdett, Provincial Grand Master, Middlesex; Samuel Tomkins, Grand Treasurer, Almas; J. Macintyre, Q.C., Grand Registrar; Lord Henry Phynne, M.P., Senior Grand Warden; F. Pattison, as Junior Grand Warden; J. A. Rucker, President Colonial Board, and Percy Leith, Past Deputy District Grand Master, Bombay, as Senior Grand Deacons, and many others.

> A Grand Lodge having been opened, the Grand Secretary stated that he had received a letter from the Marquis of Ripon, announcing that he was unable any longer to discharge the duties of Grand Master, and must resign the office. The letter caused a profound sensation. Bro. J. M'Intyre, Q.C., expressed the deep sorrow of all Freemasons that their Grand Master, who had presided over the destinies of the craft with such credit to himself and such advantage to the order, should have resigned. He moved that the resignation be accepted with the deepest feeling of regret. Bro. R. W. Stewart seconded the motion. The Acting Grand Master, in putting the motion, also expressed his deep regret that the Marquis should have found such a step necessary. The motion having been carried, a letter was read from the Earl of Carnarvon, pointing out that according to the rules of the order the government of the craft devolved upon the Prince of Wales; if, however, he were unable to take the office, he (Lord Carnarvon) would take steps for the summoning of the Grand Lodge and the speedy election of a successor. Bro. Samuel Tomkins, the Grand Treasurer, after referring in terms of sorrow at the resignation of the Grand Master, proposed a resolution to the effect that the Earl of Carnarvon, Bro. John Havers (Past Grand Warden), and Bro. [illegible] (Grand Registrar) be [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 4th SEPTEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Delhi*, Commander George Lee, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 4th inst. on board. She left Suez on the 11th, and Aden on the 16th September. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain Peyvean	Mr R W King
Colonel Rankin's two ayahs	Mrs Taylor's ayah
Mr C H Law	Mr Laundray
Mr E W Order	Mr T R Alexander
Captain C H Palmer	Surgeon-Major White
Mr G Dixon	

FROM VENICE.

Mr S Chardon	Mr Glendenning
Rev J Williamson	Mr Kramer

FROM ANCONA.

Mr F Cromitz	Mr D F Shaw

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Gordon	Mr R R Deane
Colonel Rankin	Mr F Higgins
Mr C Crosthwaite	Mr J B[illegible]
Captain Campbell	Mr W P Williamson
Mr Durst	

FROM ADEN.

Sub-Conductor John Melting, wife, child, and native female servant	Mr Burjorjee
Mr Hemraj and friend	Mr Sukia and Friend
	Mr Shahaboodeen

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, September 4.)

The confirmation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany took place at Berlin on Sept. 1 with much ceremony. The Prince of Wales was present.

It is expected that Marshal MacMahon will visit Lyons and Marseilles before the termination of his present tour in France.

The Carlists have been bombarding Puycerda, in which attack they have suffered some severe losses. Don Carlos has summoned all officers in his service now in France to return to duty on pain of being struck off the roll.

An eruption of Mount Etna is creating some excitement in its immediate vicinity.

The sittings of the International Congress at Brussels have terminated. All the delegates have signed the protocol with the exception of those from England and Turkey.

The Emperor of Russia has been inspecting the Russian fleet in the Baltic. The vessels surveyed were ironclads, gunboats, and light river steamers.

The report of the Investigating Committee appointed by the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to inquire into the charges against the Rev. H. W. Ward Beecher has fully exonerated him from the accusations which have been brought against him.

Fresh disturbances between the white and black factions in Louisiana are reported.

Fears were entertained for the safety of a French aeronaut and his wife, who left the French coast late one evening and were blown out to sea in their balloon; but on Sept. 4 news arrived that they had been picked up at sea by a smack, and landed at Great Grimsby.

Her Majesty with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold are at Balmoral, where they have been joined by the Duchess of Edinburgh. Great disappointment seems to have been experienced by the crowd who filled the little church at Crathie last Sunday, in the hope of seeing the royal visitors. The church was not only crowded to excess, but many ladies were injured and had to be removed in a fainting condition. It is expected that this unseemly conduct will lead to the establishment of a private chapel for the use of the royal family while they are staying at Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales and her children are still sojourning in Denmark.

The Duke of Edinburgh is about to visit Aberdeen.

The Governorship of the Mauritius has been offered by Lord Carnarvon to Sir A. Phayre.

Major-General Sir A. Horsford, K.C.B., has been selected as the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., still remains in a very precarious condition.

The Albert Memorial Chapel, Windsor, which has been erected by Her Majesty in memory of the late Prince Consort, is now completed, and will, it is expected, be opened by the Queen on her return from Scotland.

A large number of Roman Catholics have left England on a pilgrimage to Pontigny. The ceremony has been arranged by Dr. Manning, who was, however, too ill to accompany the pilgrims on their journey.

There has been no alteration in the Bank Rate, and money is plentiful and in good request.

The gathering in of the harvest proceeds with satisfaction. The general reports of the kingdom are over the average of the past three years.

H. E. Knight, Esq., has been elected as Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, in the place of the late Alderman Challis.

The remains of the late Mr. Foley, the eminent sculptor, were interred on September 4 in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe; Sir W. Perry; the Hon. P. G. Bellew; Lieut.-Gen. T. F. Flemyng, Ben. S.C.; Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Shawe, Bo. Ret.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 21st SEPTEMBER.

We have had some very heavy down-pours since I last wrote, and the great reservoir of Hyderabad, the Hoossain Saugor tank, is fast filling, to the delight of the ryots, who are now relieved of all anxiety on the score of sufficient water supply for next year's crops. The roads are very much cut up by the rains, owing in a great measure to want of proper metalling, the material used for the purpose being a sort of disintegrated granite known as *moorum*, which answers pretty well in fair weather, but is quite unsuitable for wheeled traffic during the monsoons, one shower of rain being sufficient to cut up a road to such an extent as to leave it almost impassable until the innumerable ruts have been filled up. The Nizam's Public Works Department would be doing the public a great service if they would but set to work and have our principal roads thoroughly reconstructed and macadamized. It is, however, stated, that the cost of macadamizing with broken stone is very high here, and that this is the reason why *moorum* is used as a substitute for that material; but, if all our roads cannot be macadamized, surely the principal thoroughfares at least might be so constructed, and, as regards the question of cost, the fact appears to be lost sight of that a road properly macadamized will in the long run cost much less in repair and maintenance than our ordinary *moorum* road which requires constant patching up to keep it fit for use even in fair weather.

Dr. Nancy Munelle, who has been engaged by Sir Salar Jung as medical attendant to the *Goshe* ladies of the palace, has arrived at Hyderabad and taken up her residence at the "Barraderry" in the city. Dr. Munelle was escorted from Madras by Surgeon-General Balfour.

A grand entertainment is to be given by His Excellency the Minister, at the Public Gardens, at Chudderghaut, on the 8th proximo, in celebration of the formal opening of the State Railway. It is expected that H. H. the young Nizam will take part in the ceremony, and the event is looked forward to with considerable interest. I shall send you an account of the affair in due course.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Tuesday, Sept. 22	0 29	0 35	0 15
Previously registered	85 76	91 60	80 0
Grand Total	86 5	91 95	80 15

An extraordinary marriage was celebrated at a church in Westminster on Saturday [illegible] The bridegroom was in custody on a charge [illegible] brought from the House of Detention in custody of two policemen, the bride having on the [illegible] besought the magistrate to admit him [illegible] monial knot having been tied, the [illegible] husband was taken back to prison.

BOMBAY.

The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 19th instant was 107 inches 44 cents. at the hill, and 106 inches 80 cents. in the valley.

DUSTOOR BOMANJEE JAMASJEE, Assistant Commissioner, Akola, has obtained leave of absence for two months, on sick certificate, and proceeded to Poona.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, a buggywallah was fined Rs. 20 for furious and negligent driving on the previous day.

HIGH COURT.—The amount claimed by Hajeebhoy Laljee and others in their suit against Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy and others was Rs. 16,652, not Rs. 1,652, as erroneously mentioned in yesterday's paper.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th instant, was 59 feet 4 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 91 inches 91 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 8 tenths, the rainfall being 77 inches 81 cents.

RUNNING A MUCK.—In the Ballapore talooka of the Akola zilla, a few days ago, one Sudoo, a cultivator, had a quarrel with Rama, a gardener. A policeman, on Rama's complaint, went to the house of Sudoo to call him to the police station. The sight of the policeman had the effect on Sudoo that a red rag has on a wild bull; and with two drawn swords in both his hands, he rushed out of the house, frantically wounding the policeman and every one else who crossed his path. In this manner he injured more than a dozen persons, one of whom died immediately afterwards. In a few minutes the offender surrendered himself to the police.

A RANEE'S CLAIM.—Ranee Jumnabaee, the widow of the late Khunderao Guickwar, complained to Government that the present Maharaja had confiscated her jewels and other property and discontinued the monthly allowance for her maintenance. The Bombay Government decided on her petition, according to a vernacular contemporary, that she should be paid by the Gaekwar Rs. 33,000 per annum. The Government of India have now directed the Resident to see that, in addition to the allowance, the Ranee's jewels and all other property under confiscation are restored to her. The Resident has communicated to Mulhar Rao the order of the Government of India.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of passing certain special resolutions. Mr. W. G. Hall, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair. Mr. Langley was present as solicitor of the company. After the notice convening the meeting had been read, resolutions were passed amending clauses 76 and 77 of the Articles of Association. Two other resolutions were passed authorising the directors to increase the present capital of the company by the issue of 625 additional shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be paid up on allotment, and to issue such a number of quarter shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 100 per share, as may be necessary.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Karpana Rama and another were charged, the first with having obtained by false pretences, on the 20th instant, the sum of one rupee from one Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee, and the second prisoner with having aided and abetted the commission of the offence. The prosecutor stated that he was a bill collector in the employ of a Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy of Kotwaddy, and had occasion to go to Kalbadavie road on Sunday morning last. Prisoner No. 1 came up, and, showing him a Sicca rupee, desired to know what the intrinsic value of the coin was. Prosecutor referred the prisoner to a shroff, as being the best person to give him the information but was told in reply that no shroff could be persuaded to give more than 12 annas for it. The same man then asked the prosecutor to show him a rupee that was current in Bombay. The prosecutor immediately complied, and produced a rupee, which the first prisoner pretended to examine and then passed on to his companion, who, when requested by the prosecutor to return the coin, substituted a counterfeit one instead. The trick was at once discovered, and a police constable being summoned to the spot, the defendants were made over into his charge. His Worship, after taking some further evidence, sentenced each prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:—In my last letter, dated the 14th instant, I stated that rain was urgently required in the Akola and Booldana districts of Berar, and I am now happy to be able to inform you that in both districts it has recently fallen. The latest report to hand from Akolah is dated the 12th instant. Up to that time the rainfall varied from 1½ to 2½ inches, and I have no doubt more has fallen since, and that the crops are now in a safe condition. The accounts from Booldana are up to the 13th instant. At that time 0·52 inches had been registered in the Mekhar talook and 1·74 at Mulkapore. The Deputy Commissioner reports that "the alarm lately felt in the Mulkapore talook on account of the small rainfall has been relieved for the time being, but more rain is required generally, and in that talook in particular." The Tahsildar of Mulkapore reports that owing to the cotton crop having failed the cultivators in many places have rooted up the young plants and are now preparing the ground for grain spring crops. The weather generally has been variable, chiefly sunshine, but at intervals heavy showers. In every district rain has been registered during the week, and with the one exception of the Mulkapore talook, prospects everywhere are very favourable, and we may now look with some confidence for a good crop.

ARBITRARY PROCEEDING OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.—It would appear that on Tuesday last, Sulla Mahomed, Hajee Esack, and two others, had gone on board the Norwegian ship *Superb*, now lying in the Bombay harbour, to sell shawls and other finery; and while they were engaged with the captain, Mr. Christien Raynotson, the chief officer of the vessel, sent a boy, one of the crew, to see if his watch was hanging in its usual place in his cabin. The boy returned in a few minutes, declaring that the watch in question was missing. Mr. Raynotson immediately informed the captain of his loss, and desired him not to pay the hawkers for the purchases he had made, as he had reason to suspect that his silver watch valued at £2-10 had been purloined by them. The hawkers hereupon requested to have their goods returned to them; but the captain refused to do this until the watch was produced. The men then suggested that the police might be sent for and a search instituted, but this was also refused; and they were detained on board from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., when they at length prevailed upon the captain to allow them to summon the police. A police officer subsequently went on board the vessel, but found that neither the captain nor Mr. Raynotson had a definite charge to prefer against the hawkers, except that it was remarkable that the watch had disappeared since they had gone on board. Upon a further search being made, however, the watch was found by the same boy in a pocket of one of Mr. Raynotson's trousers; so that it turned out that the men had been unnecessarily detained and unjustly punished. We hear it is their intention to apply to a magistrate for redress.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—Rule 4 of the rules for the guidance of processions on the public roads in Bombay, devised by the Commissioner of Police and sanctioned by Government, has, according to the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, caused general regret and astonishment in the Parsee community. That rule provides that funeral processions from the south side of Dhobie Talao, or any other part of the town, will not [illegible]

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBTS.

(*World*, August 26.)

MR. PETER TAYLOR, the Radical member for Leicester, in recently thanking some obscure body of politicians who had congratulated him on his boldness in lifting up his voice to denounce the annuity proposed for Prince Leopold, declared that "when Parliament was asked to pay the Prince of Wales' debts" he would again take the opportunity of making himself heard in protest. Of course, it would be useless to hint to a person of Mr. Taylor's stamp that it would be only decent in him to wait until such a demand had been made, before airing his hobby, and endeavouring to gain a little cheap popularity as an economical watch-dog. But as no vacation is allowed to pass over without our having this bugbear of the Prince's debts held *in terrorem* over us by a certain class of politicians and the organs which represent them, it will be as well to discuss the matter in cold blood, in order that if the proposition be ever laid before the House of Commons, members may know the facts of the case, and be able to deal with them on their merits.

In the first place, we have yet to learn that these debts really exist, or if they do, as is very likely the case, that they are of sufficient magnitude to require the intervention of Parliament for their discharge. We have heard of them, of course, as we have heard of so many other things in connection with the Prince, more especially of what *Reynolds's Newspaper* call his "orgies," which is supposed to be penny-weekly journalese for sitting up late and smoking cigarettes. On this point all we have to say is that, for a gentleman given to "orgies," he preserves his health and freshness of appearance in a very remarkable way, and that he must have a wonderful constitution to enable him to perform the amount of work, public and private, which he gets through, much of it at an early hour of the day, keeping every appointment with punctilious regularity, and gratifying those with whom he is brought into contact by his evident desire to make himself acquainted with what he has to do. When a man of over thirty years of age appears at five A.M. fresh and beaming at a railway station after a dinner and a dance, and passes the whole of the morning in the saddle reviewing troops; when he always rides straight to hounds and shoots with unerring aim; when he is never sick or sorry, morbid or morose, we are not disposed to give much credence either to the stories of his "orgies" in the crapulous Sunday journals, or to the scarcely less objectionable *canards* of a society which smirks before his face and stabs him behind his back with amusing lies and treacherous innuendoes.

There is probably more truth in the rumours that the Prince is in debt, and it is quite possible that in the next session of Parliament the Premier may be called upon to ask the House of Commons for a sum of money to free the Heir to the Crown from his difficulties. That these difficulties do not press very heavily on the Prince of Wales can be imagined by any one acquainted with his gay and easy-going temperament. His position precludes him from being put to any serious inconvenience by the existence of his obligations, and if he shares the lot of the vast majority of his future subjects in being occasionally dunned for money which he is unable or unwilling to pay, both he and his tradesmen may solace themselves with the reflection that the sums which he has been charged were calculated to cover interest, and that there is little or no doubt of the money being at some time forthcoming from some source or other. It is notorious that the fact of having an excellent allowance does not prevent a great many young men from exceeding their income, nor is there any reason for our astonishment at conduct in a prince such as is every day brought under our notice in Belgravian and Baker-street youth. It is the fashion of the Sunday journals to compare the Prince of Wales in this, as in other respects, with his great-uncle George IV.; but the most ignorant scribe with an adopted classic name must know that the Regent was an effete voluptuary, as selfishly mean as he was extravagant, and without a spark of manliness about him; whereas the Prince is a man of free and open-handed generosity. As we have said, he may be in debt, but we are tolerably certain that the people over whom him he is to reign would much prefer that he should considerably overstep the bounds of financial prudence, rather than that he should exhibit the wretched parsimonious spirit which characterised his father, and by which his second brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, is unenviably distinguished.

There is, however, no reason why the Prince of Wales' debts should be paid out of the general taxation, or why an *ad misericordiam* appeal to Parliament should be made on his behalf. When his allowance was fixed, it was looked upon as a proper amount to be awarded to the Heir to the Crown, who, it was imagined, though necessarily a prominent personage in the realm, would merely be expected to keep up his own dignity, and, so long as he remained Prince of Wales, would not be called upon to discharge the highest duties of the State. In this assumption, it seemed, we reckoned without our hostess. For more than a dozen years the Queen has almost completely withdrawn herself from public life, and all the public functions which it devolves upon the Sovereign to execute have been performed by the Prince. These duties, including the reception of foreign potentates and the visits to foreign Courts, State ceremonials—shorn somewhat, it may be, of the splendour and prestige which ought to distinguish the State ceremonials of what was till recently and what hereafter may again become the first country in the world, but still [illegible] travelling with a large retinue, entertainments, failing which the much-vaunted British hospitality would have become a mockery and a bye-word—these duties have entailed upon the Prince of Wales for many years an expenditure which his income was never intended to bear. Compelled to act as the *locum tenens* of his mother, he has played his part with great courtesy and *savoir-faire*, and it is owing to him, and certainly to no one else, that England is still on the visiting-list of nations. Duties such as those which we have enumerated, and many others which we have not enumerated, but which have been cheerfully performed by the Prince, are really very hard work, and it is too much to expect him to pay both in person and in pocket. The rule in ordinary business life is that when a person who is paid for certain work wishes to take a holiday, he is bound to provide a substitute. In Government offices this rule obtains even as regards "sick leave," and a civil servant who is absent on medical certificate for more than six months must arrange to have his work performed by a brother official, who looks to the absentee for his remuneration. This seems to be exactly the case in point. The Queen has been compelled for many years to be on "sick leave," but no deduction has been made from her salary. Obviously the Prince, who in taking her place must necessarily have been put to enormous expense, must look to her for his recompense. The debts which the Prince has incurred in occupying his mother's position, his mother should discharge. To use a Scotch phrase which will doubtless be intelligible to her, her Majesty must "pay the piper."

(*World*, Sept. 2.)

THE question raised last week in the *World* respecting a rumour which has obtained currency, leading up to the inference that the Prince of Wales is seriously in debt, has brought upon us innumerable correspondence from all parts of the kingdom. We are therefore anxious to state that we are in no sense responsible for the report, which at length provoked discussion about the liabilities of his Royal Highness. The subject has not only been town talk for some time past, but the London Correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who is generally supposed to have excellent sources of information, has published a statement that these liabilities amount to six hundred and forty thousand pounds, or four times the sum voted in 1787 to appease the creditors of the prince who was then heir to the throne of England.

If this is really the state of the case, it has become necessary that we should take a sensible view of it. There is little doubt that the people of this country, or some of them, are at least rich enough to pay two-thirds of a million sterling without feeling the additional taxation which must be imposed upon them for that purpose as a serious inconvenience. There are persons even among the middle classes who will not drink one glass of wine the less after the Prince of Wales' debts have been paid than they do now, in the belief that the claims upon his Royal Highness must be discharged by their earnings. Only the very poor will have any real cause to murmur a little; and they should remember that the wages of labour are higher than they used to be before the obligations alleged to have been incurred by the Prince of Wales had been made public. Moreover, if the new taxes are judiciously arranged, they will not press very heavily upon the first necessaries of life. No one, consequently, has reason to be angry or alarmed at the fact which has been revealed to us, if it be a fact; and in any case it would be going out of our way to say that it occasions surprise, or that it was wholly unsuspected.

Should his Royal Highness be under the necessity of confirming the information we have received, the country will immediately have to consider the propriety of relieving him as soon as possible from a burden which all who have had to bear it declare to be extremely discomforting. An arrangement with the Prince's creditors will have to be made by Parliament, or Parliament will probably assist him to make an equitable settlement himself. One thing is clear—his Royal Highness cannot compound with his tradesmen. They will reasonably expect to be paid twenty shillings [illegible]

because a niggardly Prince would be sure to have an indifferent character among a community so fond of money as ourselves.

In settling its precise amount, we are bound in justice to remember that the salary paid to the Queen and her connections is much less in value than the public property which former sovereigns were at liberty to apply to their private uses. William III. disposed of a yearly revenue exceeding 700,000*l*., which in that reign were equal to more than a million and a half sterling of our money. George I. and George II. got as much as they could out of the Crown lands, and if they did not receive at least 800,000*l*. clear of all deductions annually from this source, their Parliaments loyally made up the difference. In truth, they generally got about a million sterling. George III. was provided with a yearly income of 900,000*l*.; and even William IV. had 510,000*l*. a year for his royal needs. The Queen's most gracious Majesty has something less than 400,000*l*. a year, which shows that we are not so mindful as we once were of the wants of our sovereigns. It may be urged that certain of the Queen's predecessors paid their judges and ambassadors; but, nevertheless, it may be ascertained by very simple arithmetic that their emoluments were far larger than those which are now thought ample to sustain the state and dignity of the Throne.

We have referred to the smallness of the Queen's annuity, because it has been sometimes argued that if the Prince of Wales is in debt, it is because he has been put to charges in performing duties which the Queen is paid to fulfil, and that under these circumstances her Royal Majesty, and not the nation, should discharge the obligations thus imposed upon the Prince, who is practically doing the work of the Sovereign, without the salary attached to its functions. Upon this point, however, much conflicting evidence has been given, with an eagerness which inspires doubt rather than confidence in the allegations of both sides to the question. Persons who seem to think they are rendering a service to the Prince of Wales, and perhaps really wish to do so, loudly assert that his Royal Highness has not yet been gratified with the share of royal income to which his services entitle him. But others, mostly Scotchmen, whose judgment is seldom at fault, and who have divers modes of ascertaining the truth, positively declare that the Prince has never been put to the cost of a single sixpence (they call it saxpence, probably for the sake of emphasis) on the Queen's account. They are likewise ready to go into detail, and prove their case by the receipted bills of the royal tradesman, and they assert that every expense of public entertainments and court ceremonials has been invariably met by the Queen, who has also repeatedly presented the Prince with large sums of money.

It would be unbecoming for subjects of the Queen's Majesty to investigate this matter more deeply. The pecuniary transactions of the Royal Family among themselves should be sacred from comment or dispute; and it is exclusively with the Prince of Wales' debts—should he have debts—that we shall venture to deal.

It is in this spirit that we would recommend his Royal Highness to make an exhaustive list of the claims upon him, if he requires assistance; and that they should be discharged by us or by himself in a creditable manner, in order that he may be enabled henceforth to live within his means. We are not justified in taking it for granted, solely upon the authority of an American newspaper, that the Prince owes six hundred and forty thousand pounds. When the debts of the Prince of Wales in George the Third's time were brought to light, it was found that they did not surpass one hundred and sixty-one thousand pounds, though there was so much scandal about them. It is likewise to be observed, that the manner in which Parliament behaved to the illustrious predecessor of his Royal Highness upon this occasion will furnish the best precedent for legislative action now; for Parliament not only paid the debts of this Prince of Wales, but made an addition of ten thousand pounds a year to his income; nor did that generous behaviour altogether satisfy the House of Commons of the period, till a further sum of twenty thousand pounds had been voted for the improvements of Carlton House.

These historical truths should encourage the Prince of Wales to make a clean breast of the burdens which weigh upon him for the benefit of his creditors, who may be tired of waiting, no less than for the honour of our country and his own peace of mind. In looking into his debts, we taxpayers should evince an indulgent charity towards the inexperience or even the follies of a young man, should there be any items of expense which could not be readily explained.

Lastly, it is prudent to recollect that unpaid debts have a terrible habit of growing, and if we could venture to assume that the Prince of Wales had ever been driven to the disastrous expedient of borrowing money, we should be forced to the conclusion that bankers and insurance offices had dealt with him on the same terms as those upon which they do business with other people, and that his Royal Highness would hardly have been able to obtain a loan upon his reversionary interest in the Crown upon easier conditions than those usually dictated to the heirs of entailed estates. The Prince would thus be paying at least fifteen per cent, if not more, for every shilling he may have borrowed, and therefore, if we shall ultimately have to free him from his difficulties, the sooner we do so the better. We shall like it; and there is no reason whatever why we should continue for a single day to guarantee usurious interest upon post-obits or promissory notes. There would be still more urgent reason for prompt payment should the Prince have good naturedly consented to borrow money from private persons, whether such loans do or do not bear exorbitant interest; because it is undesirable for various reasons that the Heir to the Throne should be suffered to remain under obligations to private persons, who might be thus induced to believe that they could indemnify themselves for any involuntary delay on the part of his Royal Highness in settling with them by making an improper use of their forbearance to further their private purposes. Our sincere regard for the Prince, and our general belief [illegible] to hope that both his Royal Highness and Mr. Disraeli will take these arguments into account, [illegible] appear by no means without importance.

THE POOR WHITES OF INDIA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Fourteen years ago, when the influx of Europeans into India began to make itself felt, after the transfer of that country to the Crown, Lord Canning placed on record the following words:—

"We shall soon find ourselves embarrassed, in all large towns and stations, with a floating population of Indianised English, loosely brought up, and exhibiting the worst qualities of both races. I can hardly imagine a more profitless, unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to what could be called a class dangerous to the State, but a very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess."

This prediction has accomplished itself to a degree which the first Viceroy of India would not have ventured to contemplate when he penned it. A single great enterprise—the railways—now supports between 5,000 and 6,000 Europeans, including women and children, in Bengal alone, and the last census discloses a European and half-caste population of 83,935 in that one Presidency. A large proportion of these thousands are sunk in the depths of poverty, misery and vice. In the single city of Calcutta the number of arrests of Europeans for vagrancy amounted to 963 in 1871, and the evil has increased so rapidly as to require one stringent Act after another, and to call forth a still sharper law during the present year. The lower classes of half-castes in India lead the life of pariah dogs, skulking on the outskirts between the native and European communities, and branded as noxious animals by both. In a higher class the lads pick up a living as menial servants, or on the river or wharfs, but constantly lose their places from drunkenness, and are reduced to starvation and the jail. The Indian chaplain describes them as "a misery to themselves and a nuisance to those who live about or around them." The girls have to make their bread, by matrimony if they can, "as soon as they are of a marriageable age." The Archdeacon of Calcutta thus summarises their later life:—"The husband deserts the wife and goes to some station up country, where, as likely as not, he marries again, or lives with some woman unmarried. His wife, too, being deserted, forms a connection with any one able to support her, and in doing so it makes no difference whatever how nearly the man may be related to her—uncle or brother-in-law, husband's father or anything—or whether he has already a wife or mistress. The only question is, 'Has he money enough to support me?'" For this vast accumulation of beings bearing English names, and nominally professing the Christian faith, no adequate provision has been made by which they can obtain sufficient education to enable them to earn an honest livelihood. The system of public instruction in India was framed for the natives, and not for Europeans or half-castes. The latter may starve or beg, or steal and go to gaol. "What may be said of this class at Calcutta," writes the archdeacon, "holds good of it also at all the great towns of India. There is in every one of them a very considerable number of lower class Eurasians, living in a scarcely conceivable state of misery and degradation. Though professedly Christian, they know next to nothing of their faith, and never attend a place of worship, unless it be on Christmas and Easter Day. They live in the bazaars and side streets, in huts, and with a degree of comfort and decency inferior to the lowest classes of the natives. Their children play with the native children and pick up their vices, without afterwards learning their virtues of industry and sobriety. They go to no school, and receive no education at home. Happily, the circumstances of their life are not favourable to its long continuance. One women had not one living child out of ten that had been born to her. 'The [illegible]

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almost impossible for a father to give his children such an education as will enable them to earn a livelihood. Schools exist in the hills, but their cost is prohibitive to the ordinary European clerk or employe. Thrifty parents, with three or four children, have to pay away from a third to a half of their income for the education of a single son. The rest remain at home learning nothing and waiting their turn. The ignorance of the lads when their time comes to go to school is almost incredible.

The explanation of all this is not difficult to seek. The Indian Government has had to force education among the natives at an enormous cost. "By experience we find," says the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab in 187[illegible], "that hardly any one will remain at college without a scholarship, and as it is unsatisfactory to keep up a highly paid staff of teachers to lecture to empty benches [illegible] as a rule every student draws a scholarship." He might have worded this statement more strongly. Throughout the whole schools and colleges of the Punjab—lower, middle, and higher—the pupils pay in fees only 1,808*l.*, while the sums received by them in scholarships amount to 3,607*l.* It does not appear whether this is by the month or by the year, and we can only reproduce the figures as we find them. The same applies to many other parts of India. At Lahore, while Government spends upon the native student in the college 63*l.* a year, and on the native pupil in the high school over 18*l.* a year, it spends on the English or Eurasian boy in the European high school only 7*l.* 4*s.*, and on the lower class European school it spends nothing. At Allahabad the capital of the adjoining provinces next the Punjab, more is spent on each native pupil in the Muir College than on twenty-five European or Eurasian youths in the high school. The result is that while the native gets his education for nothing, or next to nothing, and in many cases is much more than recouped by his scholarship, the European parent has to pay almost the whole charge for the education of his children. It would be easy to support this statement by a long array of figures, but it is one of the admitted principles of the system upon which State education in India proceeds, and statistical proof would be a mere waste of time. The net result is that what Lord Canning predicted has now occurred. A vast miserable population of Europeans and half-castes is growing up in that country unable to earn their bread, ignorant of the rudiments of their religion, a scandal to the white colour, and with the sole career before them of the House of Correction and the gaol.

(*Times*, September 3.)

The splendour, the power, and the elevated scope of duty attaching to such an Empire as that of England in India are possessions of which an Imperial race may well be proud. But every great gift has its drawbacks, every inheritance of duty its burdensome or painful incidents. Long ago it was seen, by the far seeing statesmen who founded our Indian dominion, that the building up of that Imperial structure would sacrifice many lives, a vast mass of human happiness, the destiny in some degree of an entire race. It was neither the fate of the Native population of India, nor of the Europeans who take Indian service as civil administrators or as soldiers that was involved in the growth and strengthening of British rule in the East. The Natives of every class reaped pure benefit from the change of a profligate, reckless, oppressive government into a calm, clear-sighted, just, and tolerant rule. The European, whether civilian or soldier, who enters the public service in India does so counting the cost, taking his life in his hand, accepting a career with considerable risk and onerous responsibilities, but also with its prescribed functions, the due performance of which brings to the mind the satisfaction of work well done and bearing fruit. But beside, or between, the rulers and the ruled grew up as was foreseen a vast population subject to the restraints neither of European nor of Asiatic society. The condition of these "Poor Whites" of India furnishes abundant material for pathological inquiry. We republished yesterday from the columns of an evening contemporary an interesting but most painful analysis of the actual state and the visible prospects of this morbid section of society. The examination of the disease is not pleasant, and we are not sure that it can be called profitable, for there is little to offer by way of remedy. But it is mere folly to close our eyes to facts.

It is, then, the simple truth that in that Indian Empire of ours to which we point with just pride as a model of wise, equitable, and scientific administration there is a population of our own blood, wholly or partially, amounting in the Presidency of Bengal alone to more than 80,000, as corrupt and degraded, as miserable and hopeless, as any forlorn corner of the earth can show. The "Poor Whites" of India are a necessary, though a most unpleasant and unwholesome, consequence of the development of our Empire. They are the camp-followers of our great army of occupation. It was the policy of the East India Company to exclude from its territory with jealous care "interlopers," as they were called, of every sort, and nothing tended so much to excite English mercantile enterprise against the Company as this rule of conduct. Yet it was founded in wisdom though it was not, perhaps, modified from time to time as prudently as it might have been. The Company [illegible] and acted on the belief that India could not be [illegible] as a mixed community. It was not, and, from climatic reasons, it never could be, truly colonized by the [illegible] race. It was, and must remain, in Official [illegible] people as well as in its position, and as an Oriental country it must be governed. Such were the leading features of the policy of the Company in regard to the introduction of European sojourners or settlers in India other than the civil officials or the soldiery; and in substance the same policy has been pursued by the India Office since its direct connexion with the Crown. But even the Company could not keep out the "Poor Whites" altogether. The non-official class slowly but steadily increased, and, since the abdication of the Company['s] [illegible], has grown to overwhelming proportions. The indigo plantations of Bengal, the tea plantations of Assam and Sylhet, the Railways, the other Engineering works, the Religious Missions, the wants of a refined, educated, and luxurious English society living in the midst of an alien and subject race—all these attract to India a roving and reckless tribe of unattached Europeans who have not, properly speaking, any reasonable claim for special care from the Government of India, and who certainly do not receive that care. Besides these there is a large Eurasian or half-caste community spread over all India, sharing Oriental blood with Portuguese, English, Dutch, French, and half-a-dozen other nationalities. This mongrel race, too, has mingled again on the one side with Europeans, and on the other with Asiatics, until all the varieties of admixture which were distinguished in the Southern States of America under the Slave power might be paralleled to-day in British India.

The dangerous character of this element in the society of our Eastern Empire has long been recognized. The Eurasians, with a few remarkable exceptions, have shown all the vices of both the parent races, and hardly a sign of the virtues of either Europe or Asia. Truth, honour, and honesty have been almost as rare among the men as chastity among the women. The sincerity and endurance of the Anglo-Saxon, the gravity, dignity and temperance of the Hindoo, are lost in the Eurasian character. Perhaps the unlucky half-castes of India are not to blame. They "lead the life of pariah dogs, skulking on the outskirts between the Native and the European communities and branded as noxious animals by both." The haughty, placid contempt with which the elder religions of the East regard what appear to them the theological novelties of the West is certainly not disturbed by the type of Christianity which is presented in the life of the Eurasians. The official classes are restrained by a severe and probably a wholesome etiquette from having any but the most distant intercourse with their out-cast half-brothers. And what the worst of the Eurasians are the wandering unemployed or half-employed Europeans tend rapidly to become. Their children at least, like those of the half-castes, grow up in company with the children of the natives, and "pick up their vices without afterwards learning their virtues of industry and sobriety." India, we must repeat, is, at all events at present, not a white man's country. The civil or military servant of the Government is paid, presumably, on such a scale as enables him to send his children home to Europe when they begin to need education, and when the Eastern climate begins to tell upon their physical development. But the "Poor Whites" can do nothing of the kind, and there is no machinery of public instruction provided for them. Of course, neither is there any possibility of withdrawing the rising generation in this class from the noxious influences of an Eastern climate and of Eastern society while they are still young and impressionable. It is, perhaps, one of the cruel mercies of Nature that such a population is sterile and short-lived. We recognize fully all the difficulties of making adequate provision for the social needs of the "Poor Whites" of India. The Native population whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, have their own code of moral restraint. Education we have forced upon them at a great cost. But how we are to impose any moral control upon the Eurasians, or the floating crowd of immigrant Europeans, baffles conjecture, and to tax the Natives in order to provide them with educational advantages would be hardly just, even if it were possible.

The following letter is published in the *Times*:—

Sir, I have been much interested in reading the extract in the *Times* of this morning, on the "Poor Whites in India." I have been ten years in the Punjab, and can aver that the case is not at all overstated. Natives are paid to be educated. Eurasians and the children of European parents have to pay highly for their education. No child of European parentage can prosper during the summer in the plains of the Punjab. There is no school whatever in the hills for the children of poor Europeans. There are the two Lawrence Asylums at Murree and Sanawur for the children of European soldiers. But the fees here are very high. For the children of [illegible] railway officials there is absolutely no provision whatever made. The American Presbyterian missionaries have lately purchased Woodstock, a large house at Landour. This year it is a school for poor Europeans; but the fees are high. These same missionaries have a school at Dehra Doon for native girls, where often poor white children go free. Thus it will be seen that at the hands of both Government and missionaries, the European born of India receive but scant attention. The result is as stated. The anglo-Indian rising race is a source of loss of prestige to Government and an insurmountable obstacle in the progress of Christianity. No missionary society except the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel regards the Europeans as a field of labour. It has long seemed to me that no greater benefit could be conferred on the Punjab than the establishment of a charity school for English girls and boys in the hills, at either Murree, Dalhousie, or Dhurmsala. This school should be supported by Government and charity. The parents will never be able to pay high school fees, if any. They can barely find their children in clothes now. I would suggest that the venerable society above named should take the matter in hand. It would have another [illegible] a stronger claim to public support. Nothing is more urgently needed. I myself often feel compunction at working solely for the natives, and should rejoice at being able to help the children of my own countrymen to a better education.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

[illegible]

Principal, Normal College, Christian Vernacular Education Society, Amritsar.

Walsoken Road, Wisbeach, Sept. 2.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(*Daily Telegraph's Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, AUG. 30.

What has become of the Triple Alliance, formed amidst the flare of torches and blare of trumpets just two autumns ago, and strengthened at the World's Fair of last summer, where the personages of the Imperial Triumvirate renewed their assurances and promises to one another with the utmost fervour, and, it may be hoped, sincerity? It would, perhaps, be too much to say that that Alliance is broken up and destroyed, but it exhibits the signs of ricketiness and premature decrepitude in the most unmistakable manner. Within the last seven months the warmth of Russia and Austria's friendship to Prussia has appreciably diminished—that of Russia's feelings so conspicuously as to have become a serious embarrassment to Prussian statesmen; that of Austria's less obviously, but quite sensibly enough to give a good deal of annoyance in high quarters here. The intimacy and affection that have existed for years past between Russia and Prussia have been, in fact, exclusively confined to the respective Courts of those countries, in neither of which, however, has there ever prevailed a perfect unanimity of mutual regard; the Russian and Prussian peoples dislike one another very heartily, and there is no love lost between the two Armies. The Prussians—indeed, I may safely venture to assert, the Germans in general—dislike the Russians; and the Russians fear the Germans. Whilst the Czar entertains for his venerable uncle an exaggerated sort of hero-worship, as well as a sincere personal affection, cordially reciprocated by the Emperor William, the Russian nobility and gentry are animated by a spirit of settled hostility towards Germany, or rather the Germans. It seems that the individual predilections even of an absolute Monarch cannot for any great length of time prevail against the antipathies of a people, or even of a powerful class or caste. This is probably the reason why the roseate hue of the Russo-Prussian relations has been paling down gradually of late, until it has assumed a dull and neutral tint.

On the other hand, the regard of Austria for her whilom conqueror has never been particularly warm or entirely sincere. In a dual realm each moiety of which has interests, political as well as economical, of its own, frequently difficult to reconcile, and too often constituting an element of uncertainty in that realm's concrete home and foreign policy, it is not to be expected that any sentimental engagements entered into by its Monarch, or even its Prime Minister, in common, can be counted upon for durability unless their maintenance and fulfilment should happen (which is humanly unlikely) to suit both of the peoples which have constitutionally the right, in such a duplex realm to manage their own affairs and fashion their own destinies. Now, Hungary, apart from her old grudge against Russia—the remembrance of which is yet lively in the minds of her most conspicuous patriots—believes in her European-Oriental mission, does not in the least share the Roumanian conviction to the effect that Transylvania, the Bukovina, and the Roumanian Banat are destined to be restored, one of these days, to Dacia, to make up that compact little twelve-million-strong kingdom, the East European Belgium, which Charles of Hohenzollern, or some other easily-managed foreign princelet, is to rule over with Royal rank. According to Magyar notions, the absorption—if absorption there is to be—will be the exact converse of that projected by Roumanian ambition; that is to say, Hungary, with or without Austria, as fate may decree, will extend her territory down to the Black Sea—at least, along the left bank of the Danube: and the great mass of the Roumanian nationality will be brought into the fold of which St. Stephen is the traditional shepherd. These views of the Magyars, which some of their most eminent political personages explained to me *en détail* the other day at Pesth, are the cause that Hungary observes a certain degree of caution towards Germany, partly actuated by the belief that this Government has come to terms with Russia upon the Oriental question, partly because the Magyars entertain that distrust and apprehension of the German race which is common to all the less civilised *peuplades* of Eastern Europe—the fear that, sooner or later, this persevering, frugal, warlike, enterprising people, *alieni appetens*, will overwhelm them, extinguish their nationalities, and reduce them to subjection. In a word, the Hungarians are inclined to fight shy of Germany; they fancy that they have little to hope for and much to apprehend from the action of this Empire when the time shall come for Turkey's retirement from Europe. Their faith is about equal in German friendship and in Russian good intentions, as far as the five millions of Magyars, the dominating race in Hungary, are concerned. And their influence in the councils of the Emperor-King is powerful enough to substitute coolness and vacillation, in a particular direction, for warmth and downrightness.

From these and other causes has supervened the manifest shakiness of the triple alliance to which I have above referred, and which has been recently betrayed in so singular a wise, to the great displeasure and mortification of at least two of its three original contractors. German influence has declined in Russia, and [illegible]; and with its decline has kept pace the [illegible] of [illegible] influence in both countries. The friendship of England, whatever Berlin journalism may say or sneer, has never been more earnestly sought and even competed for by the great Military Powers of Europe than it is at the present moment. Our goodwill is at a premium, "which was not so before." The Anglophobians such as "Tante Voss" and other irrepressible scoffers, to whom the word "English" is as a red petticoat to a vivacious bull, will, I doubt not, deny this assertion with characteristic vehemence, and insist that Great Britain was never so much out of the race, as regards the shaping of European politics, as now. But I have good and sufficient reasons for assuring you that the statement in question is founded on facts; and it is with profound satisfaction that I accordingly do so.

I regret to learn that Prince Bismarck's nerves have by no means recovered the shock inflicted upon them by the Kissingen *attentat*. His Highness suffers severely from sleeplessness, and lives in a chronic state of irritability, which seriously interferes with the transaction of such business as he has reserved to himself, and insists upon personally fulfilling. The attitude taken up by the Prussian Romanists with respect to the national celebration of the Sedan anniversary, though vexatious to the Prince (and extremely so to the venerable Emperor, at whose especial sympathies and predilections it was accurately aimed), has strengthened his hands for the winter campaign against the recalcitrant Roman Catholic clergy. The impression is prevalent here that Bishop Ketteler, or whosoever prompted this remarkable utterance concerning the *fête* of the 2nd proximo has done an ill service to the German Catholics. That his Majesty is deeply offended by the manifestation of which Mgr. Ketteler has been the mouthpiece is quite certain; and only those who know how reluctant the German Emperor has been to permit the exercise of anything resembling oppression upon any portion of his subjects, and how considerably his reluctance has abated the violence with which the Penal Laws might, but for his influence, have been enforced, can estimate the significance that is attached by local politicians to the ill-advised Ultramontane action that has gratuitously pained and angered the kindest of monarchs and men.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES.

(*Times.*)

The relation of the English Government in India to the Native States which are allowed to subsist in a feudatory or protected condition is very peculiar, and involves many political difficulties. We have determined for good reasons not to annex and absorb any more territory in Hindostan unless we are actually driven to it by urgent necessity. We are aware that it is impossible to allow the Native Sovereigns who have been left in possession of their thrones to govern in the old Oriental fashion. The empire of the Queen in India really extends from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, although no less than 153 feudatories claim, and to a certain extent enjoy, sovereign rights within the vast peninsula. The English rule is now a highly organised system of government, answering more nearly to the conception of a benevolent despotism than anything which history records. It is difficult for us to permit a neighbouring Prince who is nominally a Sovereign, but is really controlled in all the more important parts of his policy by an English Resident, to perpetrate the infamies by which Oriental tyrants in all ages have provoked the reprisals of private or patriotic vengeance. Against this irregular but fairly efficient check the petty Indian despot is sheltered by his feudal relation to the immeasurable and imposing power of England. He is protected absolutely from the danger of a popular insurrection, and almost as completely from that of assassination. He cannot, it is true, openly intrigue with safety against the English rule, and he is compelled to repress his appetite for what in Europe would be called *la haute politique*. But otherwise the conduct of a protected Prince in India, so long as he refrains from reckless outrages upon decency, is very much unfettered. He has, it is true, a Mentor beside him in the person of the British resident, who is, in a painful sense, an organised conscience, and whose admonitions are always charged with an unspoken but quite intelligible menace. No discipline could be more useful for a civilised Sovereign with any sense, however rudimentary, of his duty to the people he is appointed to govern than the calm, hard, dry advice of an experienced politician looking at things from the outside, drawing strength from the outside, and reposing tranquilly in the consciousness of his impartiality and his power. Such counsel would have been priceless to the small States of Germany and Italy while yet small States were possible, and would have been prized by any Prince of those Principalities who was of average intelligence. But the Sovereigns of the 153 feudatory States of India are, with a very few exceptions, incapable of profiting by the political control of the Indian Government. They are relieved from the pressure of domestic dangers by their relation of dependence upon the Supreme Power, and they throw all the energies of their corrupted natures into strange and, to European minds, scarcely conceivable forms of debauchery and oppression.

Among the protected Princes of India the Gaekwar of Baroda holds a high, but not a foremost, place. It is not easy to understand the intricacies of Indian etiquette, but English officials were more than usually puzzled a year ago by the appearance in this country of an agent, a very accomplished and able Hindoo, deputed by the Gaekwar to demand nothing short of the recognition of his right to take precedence of the Viceroy if ever the ruler of Baroda and the representative of the "Empress of India" should meet in durbar. The pretension seemed monstrous even to those who had forgotten or [illegible] knew the position and character of the Prince who advanced it. At the very time the preposterous demand was being thrust forward, a commission was being appointed in India to investigate the dealings of the Gaekwar with his subjects, to report upon his conduct to the Supreme Government. We were informed recently by telegraph that the commission has reported adversely to the Gaekwar, and that the Government of India has very sharply admonished the offending ruler. The faults and defaults of the Baroda Administration were, no doubt, very bad, for the ruler of the State is now plainly told that, "unless great improvement is manifest by the end of 1875," he will be deposed "in the interest of his people and for the peace and security of the Empire." It is probable that this piece of plain speaking was not intended merely for the benefit of the Baroda Government, but for the warning of all the native States of India, in many of which the most abominable misgovernment has recently been rampant. Since Lord Canning's famous proclamation and the general rejection of Lord Dalhousie's annexational policy by the English people, the native Princes of India, to whom we allow the privilege of calling themselves "independent," and for whom we guarantee security against rebellion at home and invasion from abroad, have acted upon the persuasion that their conduct as rulers or as individuals cannot possibly affect their political position. The stern warning addressed by the Government of India to the Gaekwar will reach further, and is doubtless intended to reach further, than Baroda.

Among the military adventurers who led the Mahrattas to prey upon the decaying carcase of the Mogul Empire was one who succeeded in carving out a kingdom for himself in the heart of Guzerat. The Gaekwar—"the herdsman"—sprang, like Scindia and Holkar, from the dregs of the people; and though his descendants never rose to anything like the political importance of the great Mahratta Houses which ruled in Sattara and Poona, in Gwalior and Indore, the power of Baroda was always reckoned a considerable element in the politics of Western India. The Gaekwars have fought against us and for us, but since the final triumph of Lord Wellesley's policy, the Mahratta power has ceased to be either a visible source of danger or a trustworthy source of strength. The character of the strenuous, ferocious, self-commanding soldiers of fortune who overran India from sea to sea a hundred and fifty years ago, has dwindled into mental and physical decrepitude, in the relaxing atmosphere of the court and the zenana. The Gaekwar who established his power at Baroda was a rude marauder, very like the border chief of the middle ages, whom Scott idealised into a hero of romance. But his representative in these days has inherited ancestral accumulations of unrestrained luxury, and under the supreme rule of the empire, he has no conceivable danger to dread. The Government of Baroda during the reign of the late Gaekwar was sufficiently discreditable, and the State was disturbed by frequent tumults and complaints, but nothing occurred to render the interference of the Governor General imperative. About four years ago, however, the death of the reigning Prince of Baroda involved the Indian Government in a singular complication. The brother of the deceased was a prisoner on a charge of conspiracy, and the widow might, it was thought, present a heir male to exclude his uncle from the succession. The child, however, turned out to be a girl, and Mulharrao was recognised promptly as "His Highness the Gaekwar." His alternations of good and ill fortune do not appear to have taught Mulharrao wisdom. His profligate expenditure has been remarkable even in India, and out of an annual revenue of a million and a half, four-fifths are expended either upon his court or upon any army which is useless for military purposes, and is, in fact, an immense and most costly body guard for a scarcely sane voluptuary. The result of the Gaekwar's four years of government has been that after repeated remonstrances from the Resident had failed, the Viceroy was compelled by an overwhelming current of Anglo Indian opinion to appoint a commission to inquire into the administration of the State. The commission reported not only that the expenditure of the Gaekwar Government was immoderately lavish, but that the revenue which was spent in licentious pleasures, and tawdry display, was extorted from the people with inhuman cruelty. The Gaekwar does not seem to have fairly estimated the importance of the charges brought against him. He has occupied himself very much as we have said with impossible privileges of etiquette and has continued a career of extravagance which, if not positively criminal, was not calculated, at all events, to prepossess the commission in his favour. In the course of a tour which he lately undertook previous to a rather singular matrimonial alliance, and which occupied six weeks or thereabouts, he is said to have spent not less than 120,000*l.*, and the marriage ceremonies which followed were costly in proportion. It can hardly be matter of surprise that the commission has reported adversely, and that the Supreme Government has administered a severe reproof. So long as we sustain the native States of India we must, of course, respect their internal independence; but we must also be careful to see that they do not misuse the power they derive from their reliance on the Imperial authority to perpetrate all the abominations of Eastern despotism without the corrective dread of its natural checks.

EPOCHS OF PEACE AND WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

It is not surprising that the interesting paper which the Count de Jarnac contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* just before his appointment as Ambassador to England should have led to a good deal of moralizing on the differences between the first and last periods of his diplomatic experience in this country. The points of contrast are extremely striking, and bring strongly home to us the pace at which the world has been moving during thirty years. A good deal has happened since M. de Jarnac dined with Sir Robert Peel, then the leader of the Opposition and met at dinner Mr. Disraeli, whom he describes as talking all dinner time, and also a certain Duke whose father has the credit of having sat for the first of Mr. Disraeli's many portraits in "Vivian Grey." But another and a more widely important series of events has occurred since (as M. de Jarnac's narrative frequently reveals to us) the great danger overhanging Europe was supposed to arise from the insane desire of nearly all Frenchmen to take revenge on England for the defeat of Waterloo, since one man alone in France was believed to be capable and desirous of curbing this passion, and since the flight of that man from his throne and country (which is the principal theme of M. de Jarnac's story) was universally regarded as the probable signal for a general European war.

That a period of war and tumult did set in with the dethronement of Louis Philippe is of course certain; the error lay not in the general expectation of European disturbance, but in the particular expectation of the cause from which it would arise. If the period which came to an end with the overthrow of the Orleans Monarchy is compared with the times preceding and the times following it, it will be seen that its great distinguishing characteristic was its peacefulness. There had been thirty-three years of virtually unbroken European peace. England had her Indian wars, Russia her campaigns in Turkey and Poland, France her [illegible] to Spain, Algiers, and Ancona, but, on the whole, never [illegible] there been so little of war and battle's sound throughout the Western world. The men of that time did not apparently recognize in the least that they were living in an exceptional age. We, in 1874, looking on the experience of (let us say) two centuries preceding 1815, and on all which has occurred between 1848 and the present year, can see that a general peace of more than thirty years stands by itself in modern European history. But thirty years ago Englishmen had apparently made up their minds that peace was the usual condition of mankind, and saw no reason why the abeyance of war should not go on indefinitely. Indeed, there are not a few signs that they had begun to contemn or wonder at their fathers for having thought otherwise. The minor poet who declared that Captain Pen had finally got the better of Captain Sword expressed an opinion which a good many disliked or snarled at, but which all persons thought there were some grounds for holding. The party of peace, which kept up an unceasing agitation against the Army and Navy Estimates, and which systematically contended that every Government or community with which England had a dispute must necessarily be in the right, survives now only in the handful of zealots for Geneva arbitrations; but it was once a rising and a powerful party, and it was itself a product of the long European peace. Nor were men's minds solely affected in this way. A nobler result of general tranquillity was the conception of free trade as a practicable policy and its ultimate adoption by this country. If Europe had not happened to emerge for so unusual a number of years together from what we have such unfortunate reason for regarding as its normal state, it is probable that Adam Smith would have written in vain. Protectionism—one of the most plainly indefensible of all theories if the contingency of war is completely neglected or set aside—is a highly natural and plausible doctrine if war be assumed to be just as probable an occurrence in any given year as peace. If at any moment a country may be isolated by the natural course of international events, there is no palpable absurdity in framing a fiscal policy on the hypothesis of isolation. It is quite true that we can now see free trade to be just as expedient for us in time of war as in time of peace, but this expediency has been proved to us experimentally; and but for the long peace of thirty-three years we should probably never have had the opportunity of trying the experiment. How much the contemplation of war as always a highly probable contingency can affect the strongest intellectual power, we can see from the example of M. Thiers, who has remained all his life a Protectionist, because the constant study of the events of the great war has led him always to think their revival possible, and always kept before his mind the picture of his country struggling for independence or glory within an enclosing circle of enemies.

Louis Philippe was by no means a personage of exalted character and motives, but it would be most unreasonable to deny him the credit of having been the principal instrument in maintaining the long peace which came to an end soon after his abdication. The elder Bourbons kept the peace chiefly because they could not help it. The only Powers on whom they could have made war were the insurers of their throne, and they were never quite certain how far they could trust their own armies. But Louis Philippe really struggled with all his might and in all sincerity against the volcanic energies which for a while threatened to hurl his people on their neighbours, and under his influence it is clear that they were slowly dying out or transforming themselves, since one of the first effects of the Revolution of 1848 was to show that the supposed ungovernable hatred of Frenchmen for England had evaporated. It was not by directly encouraging French aggressiveness, but simply by putting Louis Philippe out of the way, that the Revolution helped to unchain the fury of war which since then has raged almost continuously over the Western world. The Count de Jarnac's paper brings back to us the incidents of the King's ignominious expulsion, but it does nothing to explain it, and it is still one of the obscurest problems in all recent history. Who were the French Republicans who succeeded in 1848? At the present moment many of the best men in France desire a Republic, not, indeed, with enthusiasm, but as the most promising escape from the incurable quarrels of dynastic factions; but few things can be more certain than that between 1830 and 1848 the Republican form of Government was extremely discredited in France. It was thought to have failed; it was associated with traditions of disorder and massacre, and the military glory it had really earned had been appropriated to his own use by the first Bonaparte. M. Louis Blanc's Histories leave on the mind the impression that the sect of Republicans he describes with so much sympathy constituted a party hardly so important as the Good Templars. Yet France suddenly found herself a Republic; and it is just to say that her Republican Government proved honest, well-meaning, and peaceable. The real fault of the Republic of 1848, in the eyes of history, lies in its having directly—and, as we now see, unavoidably—paved the way for the second domination of the Bonapartes. The mass of Frenchmen were frightened at it, and, as is ever the way of frightened Frenchmen, they fell at the feet of the first man who seemed to them to promise a vigorous exercise of power. When Louis Napoleon was elected President by a enormous majority over General Cavaignac, the last security for the peace of Europe had given way.

When the Count De Jarnac left the London Embassy in 1848 Italy was a "geographical expression," the Grand Duke of Gerolstein was the type of German Sovereign; Prussia was a timid Power with a scattered territory and a much discredited military system; the King of Sardinia was a satellite of the greatest Italian Power, Austria; the two armies supposed [illegible] invincible were the French and the R[illegible], and the United States were believed to have no interest [illegible] at heart as that of negro slavery. M. De Jarnac returns with almost all the small States of Europe absorbed and with negro Government supreme through half the American Union. He left us half persuaded that the Duke of Wellington was an impostor, and that the idle swords and guns of our army had better be sent to the Tower of London to rust away in obscurity. He comes back to us to find us the largest manufacturers in all the world of ironclads, breech-loading rifles, fulminates, steel shot, and steel cannon.

THE CARLIST WAR.

(TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

HEAD-QUARTERS OF MARSHAL ZABALA, MIRANDA DE EBRO, AUG. 22.

One of the worst features in all Spanish wars, not only civil, but international, is the treacherous conduct some Spaniards have always been guilty of to their own country's cause. No one has forgotten yet the treasons of *los afrancesados* of the War of Independence, blots which have scarcely been obliterated by the gallant tenacity with which real Spaniards, the bulk of the nation, fought afterwards against the invaders. This war is going to be no exception to the rule; the plague is already breaking out, and, unless arrested at once by some very exemplary punishment, will spread like wildfire, for the inhabitants of Victoria, Burgos, and some other towns are very Carlist, and there is no telling what may happen if these people see that treason may be committed with impunity. Laguardia fell into the hands of the Carlists a short time ago by treason, and people have barely recovered from their astonishment at the catastrophe itself, and the chagrin at its not having been immediately avenged by the 15,000 men who were within sight of it when the prisoners were released, when a similar act is again recorded. La Seo de Urgel, Province of Lerida, has been entered by the Carlists in much the same way as Laguardia was entered. La Seo de Urgel is a fortress of the second order, situated in a plain of two leagues in length and one in breadth, and surrounded by the Catalonian Pyrenees. It contains, I believe, about 6,000 inhabitants, and was doing a brisk trade with France before the war commenced. As yet I am in the dark as to the details of what has occurred, but if it is true, as I am told it is, that not only the town, but the fortress, has been taken, then the calamity is indeed great, for the Carlists will have come into possession of upwards of 100 pieces of artillery of different kinds and calibres, with an immense quantity of ammunition, and it will take the whole army of Catalonia to recapture what has been lost if the enemy attempts to hold the place. I say if he attempts to hold the place, because the Carlists may take away all they can in the way of war material and blow up the forts. It is probable, however, that they will attempt to hold so important a place, especially as it is next to impossible to take heavy artillery to besiege it; it would have to pass through defiles which can be defended by handfuls of men.

This war is only now beginning to assume the character of a hard struggle, and it is time that the Liberals of Spain should wake up to the actual state of affairs. Zabala has done a great deal in disciplining and re-organizing the army, but his great experience would be better employed at the War Office. An old man cannot be expected to be as active as a young one, and what is wanted now is an immense deal of energy and activity. The best legs will win the day. A Zabala to direct all the equipment of the army and its organization, and a Loma, a Moriones, or a Pavia to act, would, I feel sure, give excellent results. This army—the Army of the North—may be said to be composed of about 60,000 men, but more than half are absorbed in garrison duty, so that Zabala can only dispose, at the most, of about 26,000 men, including the division of Moriones. This force is too small for any effective combinations, but a great deal might have been done with it which has not been done, and, at any rate, it ought to have been spared the ridicule of having an engine taken away from its very midst by nine Carlists. *Apropos* of this, the officers and soldiers insist that there was treason among the *employés*, and that no Carlist entered the station, while the *employés* insist that they were forced to do what they did by nine armed Carlists. I confess that this latter version seemed incredible, for the station is full of troops, but I have not the remotest doubt now that it is quite correct. One of the Carlists remained near the high road watching for the others, so as to give them the alarm in case of any patrols approaching, and this man's sweetheart, who lives in Miranda, was apprised of or knew from the beginning what was going to happen, and naturally went to see her lover. This young woman could, of course, clear up the mystery, and she has done so to a person I have known a long time and who has given me these details. The troops cannot accomplish these feats because they are in the midst of enemies, but they could often surprise and capture Carlist bands, who, seeing such strange apathy, become recklessly bold.

It is rumoured here that Moriones has sent in his resignation, and although I only give it as a rumour, it is probably true, for whenever anything goes wrong with him or he cannot do exactly as he likes he immediately resigns. This is a pity, for he is a very good chief, especially for this particular kind of war, in which the activity and cunning of a *Guerrillero* are brought into requisition, much oftener than the science and rules of a General. It is also whispered about that Zabala's state of health will not allow him to continue long actively employed, and that he intends handing over the command to younger hands. Whoever is going to be at the head of the Army, it is to be hoped that he will lose no time in evacuating Miranda, for the town is positively becoming a nest of pestilence. This is entirely due to bad supervision on the part of the officers, which extends even to their own comforts. I mention these facts because it seems to me that it is only by these glimpses into the inner life of the Army that one can form a correct idea of its actual state. The people of Miranda have had an opportunity to-day of doing something towards cleaning up, for the troops were out since 3 a.m., until nearly 5 p.m., but such was the state of things that no one seems to have had the courage to tuck up his sleeves and set to work. The object of the expedition has been to escort General Loma and a convoy into Vitoria. From what the Marshal told me last night, in an interview he did me the honour to invite me to, it appears that he has been detained in Miranda for this purpose, and I gather, therefore, that a move will soon be made, although not in the direction of Logrone. General Loma arrived yesterday to take the command of the Vitoria garrison, and as the Carlists were posted in small force in La Puebla, half-way between this and Vitoria, it was necessary to move the troops to dislodge them, and also to protect the convoy from any flank attack by flying *partidas*. At 3 a.m. all the bugles were sounding the "assembly," and by 4 we were on the march, the men in heavy marching order, but ourselves having left everything behind. Every one was lively enough at first, for the morning was fresh, the dew having scarcely yet ceased to fall, but an hour after the rising of the sun the heat became insupportable. It is on such marches that the excellent qualities of the Spanish soldier come out. These men were dressed in thick cloth, and carried 10 or 12 packets of ammunition, besides their kits and provisions. They marched bravely at a good light pace, and, having passed La Puebla, clambered up the mountain, like cats, firing at the retreating Carlists as they advanced. I must not forget to mention that their shakoes are covered with a waterproof covering that shines in the sun like a looking-glass, and attracts its heat so much that you cannot hold your hand upon it. Why they are not supplied with white linen cap-covers I cannot tell, as white cap-covers are the regulation here in summer. It must be anything but pleasant for the people of a little village like La Puebla to be first garrisoned by Carlists and then abandoned to the tender mercies of the soldiery, and they evinced their fears by giving with the utmost alacrity anything that was asked for. Lest Don Carlos or Dorregaray should again be addressing the civilized or Christian Powers and accusing this army of robbery, incendiarism, and murder, I may as well anticipate an answer by saying that nothing could have been better than the conduct of the men at La Puebla; they behaved in every respect in the most excellent manner. The people, too, although very Carlist, were kind and cordial. Two other correspondents and myself went into a mill by the roadside, where we were not only well received, but the owner gave us an excellent breakfast of preserved fish, bread, and wine, and capped his hospitality by asking us to pay him another visit after the war and remain with him as long as we liked. "I have good fishing and shooting here, if you like to come after the war." After the war! When shall we pay him that visit? The country round Vitoria, as I have said before, is flat, but the plains about here are separated by ranges, which are impassable to horsemen, and almost so to pedestrians. The road from Miranda winds along at the foot of these ranges, with a charming river meandering between it and the now unused railroad. I left my horse at La Puebla and pushed on on foot to see the cause of the firing. At about a mile and a half from La Puebla are two such ranges as those I have described, one on each side of the road, and both branching off at right angles to it; their ends slope in the form of the letter V, so that the river and road pass at the foot of each. The late Marshal Concha had established a fortified post on the heights on the right, with a signal telegraph, so as to communicate messages to and from Vitoria, and this fortified post not only protects the road, but, when it is necessary to take opposite range, its fire can help the attacking columns effectually. Marshal Zabala had already telegraphed orders last night to the garrison of Vitoria to come out a part of the way with whatever effects they wanted to send out in carts, and that he would meet them at La Puebla with his troops. Everything was done correctly Zabala occupied all the heights dominating the road, handed over the convoy that was going to Vitoria to its garrison, of which Loma at once took the command, and, having taken the convoy that was coming out under his protection, returned to Miranda with it.

Scarcely had the last soldier of the rear guard left La Puebla when four Carlists entered and sent him a parting salute in the way of a salvo. These men may have come from the mountain, but I am inclined to think that they were hidden in the houses. This shows how dangerous it is for any one on these occasions to loiter behind, but the sad fate of those who were imprudent enough to do so at Abarzuza and other villages has taught us all a lesson we shall take care to profit by. It was a pretty sight to see the men clambering up the steep hills, their red trousers contrasting fancifully with the dark green brushwood. On reaching the summit they had to halt, for on the other side of these heights were perpendicular and bare rocks. The view was magnificent. There lay Vitoria, surrounded by innumerable villages, which were once prosperous, but are now fast going to ruin. The peasants were gathering the crops in the fields, but to-morrow they will probably have cause to repent their labour, for it is not probable that Loma will allow them to supply the Carlists with wheat, Indian corn, and other cereals, and in order to prevent it he will take the food himself. As may be imagined, the Carlists did not retreat very far, for we could see now and then their bayonets shining in the sun. This is the only expedition we have made lately, and the weather was so hot that the men cannot have benefited much from it. It seems from what I can see that there will not be any important operations undertaken yet for several days, though Zabala may meditate a move from Miranda.

THE END OF [illegible] CONFERENCE.

Baron Jomini has, it appears, gone already to Switzerland, disgusted, no doubt, with the failure of the Russian Emperor's attempt to humanize war by regularizing its processes. Baron Jomini's opening address seems to show that the whole thing had its origin in a mistake. The Emperor Alexander desired to see proclaimed for combatant armies generally such rules as President Lincoln, in 1863, had proclaimed for the armies of the United States. But President Lincoln did not, as Baron Jomini supposes, cause his "instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field" to be issued with any direct view of "mitigating the evils of war." He simply announced that, under certain circumstances the armies of the United States would do certain things, as to which he felt it right to warn the opposing forces beforehand. It was absolutely necessary to let the officers of the United States army know how they were to act in situations quite new to them, and as to which they had no settled traditions. When a philanthropic association, whose first object was to ameliorate the condition of prisoners of war, saw that, in the first place, it would be necessary to define the conditions under which a captured combatant was to be so considered, it turned naturally to the American articles, and based upon them a code of its own, which is, in fact, the American code reproduced with, here and there, a few quite uncalled-for modifications, amplifications, additions, and suppressions. This society saw that it would be vain to claim the treatment of a prisoner of war for every man in an occupied country who might, no matter under what circumstances, endeavour, with or without success, to put to death a soldier of the invading army; so they laid down rules for distinguishing the legitimate from the illegitimate combatant, which, like its regulations generally, are all borrowed from the aforesaid "American instructions." It was thought, moreover, that by regularizing warfare on a system agreed to by all the Governments of Europe, cases for reprisals would, as nearly as possible, be done away with. No such effect had been produced in the United States, where, for instance, several of Colonel Mosby's partisans were executed as brigands by General Sheridan; in consequence of which Colonel Mosby executed, by way of retribution, a certain number of Sheridan's men left, by the fortune of war, in his hands. But, as before observed, the "American instructions" had not been accepted by both parties to the war. Indeed, the "instructions" under which Mosby's partisans were shot would never have been accepted by the South; and by the reprisals adopted the North was obliged, as against Mosby, to abandon them. The essential novelty, then, in the proposals of the Prisoner-of-War Society, which, taken up and altered only in shape by the Russian Government, became the "project" formally submitted to the Brussels Conference, consisted in the endeavour made to get a set of rules for the conduct of an invaded army agreed to equally by invaders and invaded. There is nothing in them which any invading army need object to; but they contain much that no invaded country would accept.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—SEPTEMBER 5.

What the Wild Waves are Saying.—"Take a bath, Sir?"

Bazaine's Hand-over-Hand Descent.—His one feat of arms.

Sample of "Double X."—Bazaine—ex-Marshal and ex-prisoner.

An Old Song for New Savants.—"O dear! What can this 'matter' be?"

Motto of the English Delegate to the Brussels Conference.—"Silence does not give consent."

TURTLES.

She (*doubtfully*).—"Which way, now?"
He (*tenderly*).—"Shall we take the bridle-path?"
She (*blushingly*).—"If you will give me a lead."

A LA MODE.

A Farmer, in full Sunday go-to-meeting costume, was observed walking behind one of his own cart-loads of hay. Being asked why he got himself up to such an extent, he pointed to the cart, and replied, "My darter tells me that I ain't in fashion unless I follow the mowd. So here I be a followin' the fust mowd as you'd see in these 'ere parts."

"BUS-PLEASURE."

Bus-Driver.—"Never see the Comet?! Why, where ever could you 'a' been—" (*Notices shortness of gentleman's hair, &c., and hesitates*). "Howsomever——"

Passenger (*relieving his embarrassment*).—"Whereabouts was it?"

Driver.—"Well, I'll tell yer. It war about the length o' this yere Bus from the forrardest leader in the great bear!"

A LUNAR OBSERVATION.

Old Sailor (*to parties looking through his glass*).—"Distance o' the moon from the earth, twenty-four millions o' miles."

Country Excursionist (*standing by*).—"Lauks! wh'how ever can they tell that, Sir?"

Old Sailor.—"How can we tell? Bless yer life, 'cause we've measured it to a hinch, Sir!"

HIS WORD AS GOOD AS HIS BOND.

Speaking of the last swindle of its foreign creditors by the rascally Government of Spain, *The Times* says "Marshal Serrano is a soldier, and must understand what is the meaning of pledging one's word." If he doesn't, we can tell him. In the case of a Spanish Minister, "pledging one's word," means just as much as "pledging one's bond," and that—among *cosas de España*—we ought to know by this time means, precisely, nothing!

OLD FRIENDS WITH A NEW NAME.

(ISLE OF WIGHT.)

Nearsighted Tourist.—"What a lot of bluebottles!—Never heard such a buzzing in my life!"

Waiter (*indignantly*).—"Bluebottles, Sir! There ain't such a thing as a bluebottle to be found in the 'ole Island!"

Nearsighted Tourist.—"Then what on Earth are all these?"

Waiter (*whose face is horribly swollen, by the bye*).—"'Muskeeters,' Sir, gents calls 'em. We used to call 'em 'gnats.'"

PUNCH AND PROTOGEN.

Of the Inaugural Address delivered to the British Association by Professor Tyndall, though marked throughout by a philosophical temperance, one passage seems obviously incompatible with teetotalism. Discussing the question as to the "primordial form—whence it came," the learned Professor said:—

"Trace the line of life backwards. We reach at length those organisms which I have compared to drops of oil suspended in a mixture of alcohol and water."

This would be a nearly exact definition of whiskey-toddy brewed with a slice of lemon-peel. The Professor might as well have given a name to his liquor. Might he not have at once admitted, perhaps with as much likelihood of being right, that the first of all living organisms was Punch?

A PIC-NIC.

Sweetest of Graces, with prettiest faces,
Meeting the rays of the Midsummer sun;
Trouble and sorrow postponed till the morrow,
Thinking of nothing but frolic and fun.
Clad in the lightest, the thinnest, the whitest
Dresses that ever by beauties were worn;
Fitting so neatly, and sitting so sweetly,
Though soon to be flabby, and tumbled, and torn.
Off amidst laughing and innocent chaffing,
Off to the fields and the forests so green;
Sure such a hearty and mirth-loving party,
So jolly and sociable, never was seen.
Horses the fleetest, with trappings the neatest,
Trotting along beneath the tall set of trees;
Prancing, plashing, at roadside wells quaffing,
Off again, sniffing the Midsummer breeze.
Singing and talking, and gentlemen walking
Up the steep hills, 'midst the dust of the wheels;
Ladies tormenting, in tones unrelenting:
Torrents of laughter in merriest peals.
Under the willows, with hillocks for pillows,
Stretched on a velvety carpet of green;
Lots of flirtation, and sweet conversation;
Compliments, praises, and glances between.
Though in the sunshine, there's plenty of moonshine
Mixed with the sandwiches, chickens, and tarts;
Glasses upsetting, and gay dresses wetting,
Losing of brooches, and losing of hearts.
Through the green bushes the merriment rushes,
Hiding and seeking the foliage among;
Thickets exploring, with lovers adoring,
Startling the birds in the midst of their song.
Notions concerning the time for returning;
Long shadows falling like ghosts on the ground;
Daylight fast ending, as twilight descending
Casts a deep shade o'er the country around.
Back through the valley, where in and out daily
Merriest brooklets, through flags and through ferns;
Back by the sedges, and dust-covered hedges,
Back again homewards, the party returns.
Lonely lanes ringing with sweetest of singing;
Villagers staring as wheels whirl along;
Countrymen smoking, desist from their joking,
And listen awhile to the far-sounding song.
Cot-garden flowers and wild hedge-row bowers,
Cottages, villages, swiftly are past;
Lights fast appearing, show home they are nearing,
And happy at home they are welcomed at last!

Sweetest of Graces, with prettiest faces
Wakefully pressing the pillow so white;
Trouble and sorrow postponed till the morrow,
Thinking of nothing but lovers to-night.
Peacefully sleeping, with rosy cheeks peeping
Out of their halo of gold-tangled hair.
Sweet be their dreaming, for on them are beaming
Visions of happiness, perfect, and rare.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

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Cost and Freight to Bombay 22 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE [illegible] BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the [illegible] balances up to Rupees One [illegible].

Terms for [illegible] Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

11, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On [illegible], subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 6s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,500), £850,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued......... 549
Amount Assured...... Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	45	14	8	35	6	0	20
25	99	8	[illegible]	64	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	116	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	[illegible]	64	2	0	47	2	[illegible]	35
40	126	10	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	[illegible]	4	0	57	9	[illegible]	45
50	151	6	8	[illegible]	5	4	61	7	[illegible]	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	1[illegible]	4	55
60	184	6	8	[illegible]	15	4	86	[illegible]	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	[illegible]	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	[illegible]	31	2	0	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
35	39	0	[illegible]	34	6	8	3[illegible]	10	0	35
40	[illegible]	4	0	38	7	4	[illegible]	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9.30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1.30 P.M.

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CLAIMS arranged by the [illegible] titude and liberality.

PEEL, [illegible]

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CAPITAL—£2[illegible]
FUNDS INVESTED [illegible]

The "Royal" has [illegible] and the stability of its Share[illegible]

Fire Prem[illegible]

Total Accum[illegible]

The Undersigned, under [illegible] are prepared to receive Prop[illegible] above Company from Bombay [illegible] every information regarding [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUMS [illegible] TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rs. a.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	[illegible] 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible] 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	34 10	[illegible]	29 [illegible]	[illegible]
35	48 6	[illegible] 8	28 [illegible]	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premium [illegible] from the date at which the assured [illegible] Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—[illegible]

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS [illegible]
CHRISTOPHER [illegible], Esq.
EDWARD [illegible], Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
E. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned [illegible] accept risks on even more [illegible]

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the [illegible]

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable [illegible] to insurers. The careful selection [illegible] which the following figures show:

New Business, First [illegible] £[illegible]
Ditto Second [illegible] £[illegible]

Under late arrangements, Policies [illegible] by the Company with special advantages [illegible] full particulars regarding which will be supplied on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having [illegible] between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] will henceforth be conducted [illegible]

THE STANDARD LIFE [illegible]

THE ANNUAL RE[illegible] now upwards of [illegible] upwards of [illegible] during the past [illegible] £1,111,047 sterling, the corresponding [illegible] per annum.

MODERATE RATES [illegible] Colonies, India, and other places [illegible]

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES [illegible] in all the British Colonies, where [illegible] and Claims [illegible]

[illegible] return to Europe, [illegible]

[illegible] may be had on application at [illegible] or to the Agents at home or abroad.

W[illegible] THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. [illegible]
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

[illegible] BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq. (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craine, Esq., Messrs. Graham, [illegible] & Co.
R. C. Macl[illegible], Esq., Messrs. [illegible] Wallace & Co.
A. R. Ashley, Esq., [illegible] & Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN [illegible]

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
THE [illegible] ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[illegible]

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, [illegible]
Subscribed Capital [illegible] 500,000
Paid-up Capital [illegible]
Invested Capital [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
[illegible]
[illegible]
AGENT—[illegible]
MANAGER—[illegible]
SOLICITORS—Messrs. [illegible]

After the operation of [illegible] the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to [illegible] of the Public to the marked success which has [illegible] and they strongly claim it [illegible] support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

Combining the advantages [illegible] Company, and without [illegible] other offices, it has pursued [illegible] all the benefits which, consistently with [illegible] and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for [illegible] correctly calculated from the Records of the [illegible] Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with [illegible]

The total number of Policies [illegible] from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring [illegible] £[illegible],633-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was .... £[illegible],443-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December [illegible] £[illegible] 3-5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premiums of [illegible] entitled to participate in the profits was declared [illegible] 1873.

So that the Annual Premium [illegible] Insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of [illegible] the sum of Rs. 10,000 [illegible] Rs. 480

And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent [illegible] 240

Net Annual Premium [illegible] 210

Or at the reduced [illegible] rate...Rs. [illegible]
Less 50 per cent. as above [illegible] 173

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and reserving so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for Short [illegible] as those of any other Assurance Companies, [illegible] by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 10.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary [illegible] afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other [illegible] dangerous, may be assured [illegible] increase in the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be [illegible] Scales, entitling to Profits [illegible] Scale, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, [illegible] of the Medical Referee named by the Society, [illegible] are paid by the Society [illegible] term under Rs. 5,000, [illegible] by the Assured.

7th.—All cl[illegible] satisfactory

8th.—One Calendar Month [illegible] for payment of Premiums, and [illegible] within that period upon tender [illegible] within the days of Grace, or default of [illegible] from the sum Assured, claims [illegible]

9th.—Policies allowed [illegible] three months of the Premium [illegible] good health and payment of a small [illegible] at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which [illegible] indisputable, except on the ground of [illegible]

11th.—Policies on Lives [illegible] of Life which have been in force for [illegible] are purchased by the Society [illegible] extent of two-thirds of their [illegible]

12th.—Written notices of Assignments [illegible] registered by the Agents, [illegible] Duplicate so that one copy [illegible] in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when drawn, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house protection, fires a larger ball than any other revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: [illegible]—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rivoli.—Calcutta: [illegible]—Madras: Messrs. [illegible]